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MR. LLOYD GEORGE WARNS AGAINST A PREMATURE PEACE

Premier and Other British Statesmen Lay Emphasis on Sinister Meaning to Germany of Rupture With So Many Nations

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—Mr. Lloyd George, the Prime Minister, made full use yesterday at the Albert Hall of his characteristic gift of oratory in giving the necessary initial impetus to the war savings' campaign, now being organized. Mr. Bonar Law, Chancellor of the Exchequer, supported well, with telling elucidation of what saving and lending to the Government on a national scale would mean in winning the war and in preventing the national heritage from being unduly encumbered with liabilities afterward. Both struck a new note in official utterances of British statesmen by the emphasis they laid on the sinister meaning to Germany of the rupture of relations with so many countries. The Prime Minister noted that the flags of Germany's enemies flew over the sources of the greater part of the world's raw materials and food, while Mr. Bonar Law read out a very short list ending with Monaco, being those countries which still regarded Germany as a neutral. It was a quicker method, he said, than reading the list of countries which had formally expressed their hostility to Germany.

Mr. Bonar Law, referring to air raids, declared it was impossible to prevent them, but Great Britain would make them as costly as possible. He added: "Germany has carried out a kind of aerial warfare which is detestable. We would avoid it if we could, but the enemy is determined upon it. So be it. Our enemies will find that what they gave us will be returned to them in full measure, pressed down and running over."

He said that for many months the British air service has had priority over every other in arms supply. During the last month at the front the British had dropped 8000 bombs behind the German lines, and the Germans had dropped only about 1000 behind the British lines. "In one month," he added, "our airmen in Flanders did damage to the enemy far exceeding all the damage they have done to us in all their raids."

General Smuts also made an effective speech in moving a vote of thanks to Sir Robert Kindersley, the chairman, who has been the moving spirit in the work of the innumerable war savings associations all over the country, with their 120,000 voluntary workers. General Smuts pointed out that the battle front did not end in Flanders now, but extended to this country. Great Britain he held was going through a great trial, a great purification and would be a very different Britain when the war ended. It would profit by the lesson in the very great problems which lay ahead. "The real battle front is not in Flanders or France," he said. "The real battle front is in the soul of our people." A tremendous ovation greeted General Smuts and the Prime Minister had also an enthusiastic ovation from an audience of 10,000, representing the whole country.

The entire War Cabinet was present, Mr. Lloyd George, with Lords Milner and Curzon and George Barnes, being on the right of the chairman, and Mr. Bonar Law, Sir Edward Carson and General Smuts on the left. Winston Churchill, Minister of Munitions, the Archbishop of Canterbury and other distinguished people were also on the platform.

Mr. Lloyd George said that time was a neutral who had come over to the Allies, especially with the arrival of America with her immense resources. Another factor making time our ally was the increasing failure of the German submarines. The losses of German submarines during less than 10 months of the present year were more than twice what they were in all of last year.

Turning to the peace question, Mr. Lloyd George said: "The way to shorten the war is to prepare as if the struggle were going to be a long one. I am not going to predict when the end of the war will come; no man in his senses would prolong it one hour if there were an opportunity for real and lasting peace. But it must be a lasting peace. It must not be a peace which would be the prelude to a new and more devastating war.

"I have been scanning the horizon and cannot see any terms in sight which would lead to an enduring peace. I feel that the only terms which are possible now would be terms which would end in an armed truce. I will say an armed truce ending in an even more frightful struggle. This war is terrible beyond all. But terrible as it is in itself, it is still more terrible in the possibilities which it has revealed of new horrors on land and sea and in the air."

He asked those who were pressing should there be any—for a premature peace, to reflect what an inconclusive settlement would mean, that all the best technical minds in all lands would be devoting their energies for 10, 20 or 30 years to come, stimulated by national rivalries, hatreds and hopes, to magnify the destructive power of those horrible agents, whose use has only been disclosed to belligerents during the last few months. "We must settle this once

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LATEST OFFICIAL REPORTS ON WAR

By a brilliant maneuver all the Russian naval units, which the Germans claimed to have trapped in the Gulf of Riga, have escaped through Mohn Sound, and are now protecting the entrance of that sound from the Gulf of Finland. In the process of the maneuver the Russian submarines sank one German transport, and damaged, if they did not sink a dreadnought.

On the western front the attacks described yesterday, in Sir Douglas Haig's communiqué, as local, were pushed beyond the original intention, owing to the weakness of the enemy's

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Renewing their attack in Flanders the Anglo-French forces have captured the southern defenses of Houthulst forest, besides a series of fortified farms

resistance. The French on the left were entirely successful in storming the southern defenses of Houthulst forest and the fortified farms between that and Veldhoek. To the south the English pushed their advance so as to join hands with the French in the forest, and whilst gaining ground on both sides of the Ypres-Staden railway, advanced in an unanticipated way in the direction of Poelcapelle. All these operations are presumably in the nature of gaining ground, from which to deliver a final

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LOAN SUCCESS FELT TO BE ASSURED

Great Effort Is to Be Made on Liberty Day to Bring Total Amount of the Subscriptions Up to the Maximum Needed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Treasury department officials said today that the success of the campaign for the second United States Liberty Loan is assured by returns from the country at large. A total of $2,250,000,000 had been subscribed, it was said, and of this it is believed $1,500,000,000 represents the subscriptions for the last three days, and this, it is argued, tends to indicate that the $5,000,000,000 mark may be attained.

Tomorrow is to be a state and a national holiday. Following the designation of the day as Liberty Day by President Wilson, virtually every Governor in the country has proclaimed the day a state holiday.

The greatest effort of all is to be made on Liberty Day, to bring the total subscriptions within striking distance of the maximum quota of $5,000,000,000. Throughout the United States arrangements have been made to hold thousands of meetings to urge the necessity of buying second Liberty Loan bonds.

Official totals, showing sales reported to the Federal Reserve banks up to the close of business on Oct. 20, and the percentages of various districts based on their assigned shares of the $5,000,000,000 maximum quota attained thus far, follow:

		%
New York	$558,436,000	.379
Boston	169,300,000	.338
Cleveland	160,250,000	.320
Minneapolis	50,500,000	.288
Richmond	53,672,000	.268
Chicago	161,839,000	.231
St. Louis	36,506,250	.183
San Francisco	60,442,650	.173
Dallas	13,041,000	.143
Atlanta	11,717,000	.94
Philadelphia	37,314,000	.90
Kansas City	15,887,000	.79
Totals	$1,338,906,050	.268

New York reported on Monday night that its total unofficial sales were $715,000,000, and official up to the close of business, $576,171,950.

Complaints against the backwardness of the rural investors came again from Chicago and Atlanta districts, with the latter making the most disappointing reports on the situation.

"The Government for several years has been making special laws to help the farmers, and they have gotten to the point where they think the bankers and the other fellow should do it all," Atlanta official reports complained. "The farmers have the money this year, and they are the fellows that are doing nothing to help the Liberty bonds. It is a very serious situation."

Other sections of Chicago's report on the Middle West were encouraging. Des Moines is within striking distance of its $7,700,000 quota; Detroit has attained its quota and is heading for $50,000,000; central Indiana, which has been somewhat backward, has raised 50 per cent of its allotment; the Chicago flying squadron has raised $26,000,000, equaling its total for the first loan campaign, and will try for $50,000,000. The German-American wom-

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GERMANY'S SCORN IMPRESSES SPAIN

Reichstag's Disdainful Reception of Announcement of Uruguay's Severance of Relations Has Disagreeable Effect

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

MADRID, Spain (Tuesday)—A disagreeable impression has been produced on public opinion by the news from the Minister of Uruguay in Spain that the announcement that Uruguay had severed diplomatic relations with Germany was received in the Reichstag with general laughter. It is said it cannot be forgotten that Spain is united to the Latin republics of South America by intellectual and moral ties. Germany's disdain of the attitude adopted by Uruguay at the very moment of the escape of a German submarine from Cadiz has been severely resented in Spain and all Germanophiles in the country recognize that that is a fact.

El Liberal says the "arrogance of that laugh is only equaled by its stupidity. Uruguay is a new country which, by the strength of its spirit, belongs to the history of tomorrow. So the Germans have not taken account of the situation they have created. It is by such ignorance that men and peoples fall."

The German element is disposed to be silent regarding the escaped submarine and not to indulge in boasts as has been their former attitude.

Constitutional Reform

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

MADRID, Spain (Tuesday)—Referring to the declaration concerning constitutional reform just issued by a committee of members of Parliament, La Epoca, the government organ, says all the aspirations of the nation can be satisfied without its being necessary to resort to a revision of the constitution, or even to a modification of the electoral system of the functions of Parliament.

Requisitioning of Ships

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

MADRID, Spain (Tuesday)—Dissatisfaction is being expressed in shipping circles regarding the Government's intentions in the matter of the taking over of shipping for use in national interests. Men are being advised to refuse to go to sea unless they have guarantees that trade with England can be carried on without danger, and they are also recommended to demand an increase of wages for navigation in the war zone.

GREEKS DECIDE TO PROSECUTE CABINET

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ATHENS, Greece (Tuesday)—Arising from a report of the committee to investigate the actions of the Lambros Cabinet, which considered sending the Lambros ministers, excepting Mr. Iliopoulos, for trial before the high court for monarchical absolutism and anti-Entente tendencies and actions, the Chamber discussed the whole question as well as the proposal to try the Gounaris Government. A feature of the debate was a 14-hour speech by Mr. Rhallis, who pleaded that the imposition of the personal policy of the King was not a change of régime, as the King was always irresponsible and nothing of which he was accused could be characterized as high treason.

Subsequently the Chamber voted in favor of the prosecution of the Skouloudis Cabinet members, including Mr. Gounaris. Mr. Rhallis failed to establish his plea.

CZECH SPOKESMAN ATTACKS GERMANY

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday)—According to Vienna messages, M. Stransky, the Czech Socialist leader, violently attacked Germany and criticized Count Czernin's peace program during Thursday's Reichsrat debate. But for the fatal desire for predominance of the German nationality in Austria, the concessions offered by Serbia before the outbreak of the war would have been accepted, he said, and he added that Europe would tolerate a strong Germany, but not two strong German empires side by side, governed from Berlin. Count Czernin's conditions were not conditions, but phrases, indicating a situation which should prevail after peace and were not even his own ideas, but were ideas borrowed from President Wilson.

HUNGRY DESTROY MUNITION DEPOTS

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Several Austrian munition depots have recently been blown up by civilians rendered desperate by food shortage, official Rome cables today stated. News from Berne, relayed through Rome, stated that the Austro-Swiss frontier was closed on account of political disorders in Austria.

AUSTRIA SEEKS VOTES OF POLES

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday)—The Austrian Government is still negotiating with the Polish parties for the passage of the provisional budget as the Poles threaten to vote credits for only four months, instead of the six desired by the German parties in order that they may gain a free hand.

Simultaneously, the Government is involved in a quarrel with Hungary on the ground that she has not supplied sufficient foodstuffs in Austria.

CAMP EXCLUSION EFFECT INDICATED

Incident May Serve Good Purpose, Says Masonic Chronicler, in Calling Attention to Dangers Which Are Impending

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—"The Grand Lodge," says the Masonic Chronicler, speaking of the Illinois Grand Lodge meeting just held here, "might well have raised its voice in protest against the action of the War Department in admitting the Knights of Columbus to the army cantonments and excluding Masons.

"Masons are sorely grieved and thoroughly aroused over the affair, not that they have been excluded, but because of the apparent discrimination in admitting the Knights of Columbus. But the latter need not be criticized for being right on the job. Masons and loyal Knights of Columbus will patriotically train for the trenches together, but in their hours of recreation it is inconceivable why the war authorities should affront the one by showing favor to the other. However, if this incident will serve to arouse the craft to the dangers which threaten because of the insidious efforts of the Roman Catholic leaders to control bureaucracy it will perhaps have answered a good purpose."

Masonic Building Plans

At a conference held yesterday afternoon in the Mason Temple in Boston between military authorities of Camp Devens at Ayer, Mass., and the war relief committee of the Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of Massachusetts, it was decided that Captain Canfield of the construction force at Camp Devens, an officer in the quartermasters' department, should draw up plans for the building to be erected by the Masons of this State in that cantonment.

Captain Canfield was the official representative of Maj.-Gen. Harry F. Hodges, in command at Camp Devens at the conference yesterday. One week ago at the first of the conferences between Grand Lodge representatives and the military authorities, General Hodges took part and the general fact that the Masons were to erect a building for soldiers of the cantonment which is to be presented to the War Department discussed, together with some ideas as to just what sort of a recreational structure will best supplement those already erected or in course of erection at the cantonment.

At the conference yesterday, the members of the Masonic war relief committee present were M. W. Leon M. Abbott, grand master of the Grand Lodge of Masons of Massachusetts; chairman ex-officio; M. W. Melvin M. Johnson, of Cambridge, past grand master of Masons of Massachusetts; R. W. William H. L. Odell of Dorchester; R. W. Matthew J. Whitall of Worcester; R. W. Horace A. Carter of Needham; and R. W. Frederick W. Hamilton, grand secretary of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts.

The general discussion of the plans for entertainment of the soldiers in the Massachusetts cantonment at Ayer was

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SEIZURE OF GERMAN MONEY IS PLANNED

Custodian of Enemy Property to Convert Materials Owned by Teutonic Subjects in United States Into Liberty Bonds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Property and money to the estimated amount of approximately $200,000,000 owned by German citizens or owing to them by corporations and individuals in the United States is to be seized and converted into Liberty bonds at the earliest possible moment by the newly appointed custodian of enemy property, A. Mitchell Palmer, who is already formulating plans to accomplish this result.

Mr. Palmer has informed a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that he would not delay taking over all the enemy property in the country and converting it into Liberty bonds.

The office of custodian of enemy property was created by act of Congress as one of the provisions of the "Trading With the Enemy" Act. One of the powers conferred upon the custodian, in addition to the seizure of enemy property (enemies being divided into four classes for the purpose of the act), is the power of converting any enemy property acquired into bonds. The custodian has the same jurisdiction over enemy property seized as has a common law trustee over property in his possession.

Mr. Palmer says that, in converting this property and money into Liberty bonds, the interests of the owners are well cared for and the Government is being helped as well. It is pointed out that Liberty bonds are not only safe but wise investments, such as any trustee of ordinary property might deem it wise to invest his client's funds in.

As soon as Mr. Palmer can organize a force he will begin seizing materials owned by German subjects in this country, such as cotton, copper and oil.

"I should dislike to say the amount of property which Germany or German agents own in this country," said Mr. Palmer today, "because, as I am still unable to itemize it, the estimated sum would seem absurdly high.

"I am authorized to seize all German property whether public or private. There is one exception—property owned by unnaturalized residents of this country.

"Where industries are owned by Germans, I am to seize them and operate them. Dividends I must and will invest in United States bonds—how do you think the Kaiser will like subscribing to our Liberty loans?

"After the war, the United States will pay for all German private property it takes. German government property, of course, is the spoils of war. But most of its stores the German Government owned through business house agents."

TALK OF CHANGE IN CHANCELLORSHIP

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday)—With the Kaiser's return the talk of a change in the chancellorship has revived and Count von Roedern, the Finance Minister, Prince Bülow, Herr von Kuehlmann, Count von Bernstorff and an unnamed Center deputy are mentioned as candidates.

GENERAL WORDANA RESIGNS

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

MADRID, Spain (Tuesday) — General Wordana, Spanish high commissioner in Morocco, has resigned.

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PLOTTERS AGAINST PRESIDENT ARRESTED

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—Eight men are under arrest here on a charge of conspiring to assassinate President Wilson on Thanksgiving Day. The plot which is said to have been worked out in a small town near here, was unearthed by secret service agents. Detectives say that three of the men planned to go to Washington and gain an audience through political influence. The crime was to be committed then.

ARSENAL WORK MAY BE HALTED

Colonel Dickson, the Commandant, Intimates if Strike Is Not Speedily Settled Contracts May Be Taken Elsewhere

WATERTOWN, Mass.—Intimation that the new construction work at the United States Arsenal here may be completely halted and transferred to some other locality, possibly to Pennsylvania, unless the strike of organized building trades employees, called on Monday night, is speedily settled, was given by Col. T. C. Dickson, commandant of the arsenal.

It appeared today that the labor situation had reached a deadlock and Colonel Dickson was sharp in his criticism of the labor leaders who had called the strike and thus stopped much of the work on the 12 new buildings which are being erected to turn out guns and gun carriages for General Pershing's army in France.

Walter B. Douglas, president of the New England Structural Company, and the employer of open-shop labor on the arsenal steel work, stated today that he knew nothing of any strike other than what he saw in the papers. He said: "I have nothing to say about the strike for I have no strike. My men are all working today, and no one has approached me about labor conditions in Watertown."

An official of the Norcross Brothers Company, part of whose men are said to be striking to help the union enforce its demands that only union labor be employed, stated that his company, which operates a union shop, is helpless and that it was up to the Government and the New England Structural Company and the Stone & Webster concern to settle the labor difficulties.

Secretary of War Baker is scheduled to visit the arsenal on Wednesday, and officials of the works declare that one of the strike leaders stated the strike had been called at this time in order to make a showing of force sufficient to cause the Secretary to accede to the demands of the men.

The unions demand that the New England Structural Steel Company, which is erecting a foundry building under contract with the War Department, employ union labor, the firm now maintaining an open shop. It is demanded also that the Stone & Webster Co., which holds another government contract, give double pay for all overtime work. The concern is now paying its men time and a half for overtime work.

The men employed by the Norcross Brothers Company are unionized and, while they have joined the strikers, have no grievance against their employers. The company also holds direct government contracts.

Colonel Dickson declared the action of the unions to be unpatriotic, emphasizing that all of the contractors are obeying the conditions agreed to by President Wilson and Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor. The colonel declared:

"It certainly seems strange to me that people who claim to be citizens should go on a strike when General Pershing is calling for guns, guns and still more guns. We have been quietly taking on much new work and have received orders for many heavy gun carriages to be shipped abroad, for which Pershing is howling. The new plant upon which construction work has been stopped is designed to turn

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ALLIES GIVE ITALY REENFORCEMENTS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—French and British reenforcements are arriving daily at the Italian front, official Rome cables state. The troops' movement is being made by train from France. Large quantities of munitions and many artillery battalions accompany the soldiers.

TWENTY MILLIONS MORE FOR FRANCE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Treasury Department announced another loan of $20,000,000 to France. This brings France's total to $790,000,000 and the grand total extended to all the Allies to $2,776,400,000.

WAR TANK SHOWN IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A British tank that smashed through the German lines on the western front is in New York today. The fighting engine will parade the streets to Central Park, where it will be stationed beside the captured German submarine now there and become a rallying point for Liberty Loan meetings.

OCCUPATION OF THE ST. LAWRENCE PART OF GERMAN SCHEME

Secret Propaganda Was Being Circulated, Surveys and Charts Made and Soundings Taken for Long Time Prior to War

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WASHINGTON, D. C.—Senator Lodge once introduced a resolution to Congress, in which it was declared that concessions and such like things, threatening the Panama Canal, the Caribbean Sea, or the North American continent, and controlled by foreign powers, would be regarded as a menace to the sovereignty of the United States. This is an obvious statement of fact and constitutes the exact ground which the United Kingdom has always taken with respect to encroachments on the Persian Gulf imperiling India.

It was for this reason that President Roosevelt felt it imperative that he should join the Algeciras Conference, in order to prevent the German occupation of a point on the southwest coast of Morocco. A single glance at the map will explain to anybody why such an occupation would constitute an American question of the utmost importance. But whilst the United States has shown a natural sensitiveness towards the interference of the old world in South or Central America, or even the formation of naval fortresses on the Atlantic in places calculated to interfere with her trade routes, it quite naturally never occurred to her to trouble herself about the country north of the St. Lawrence. Here, it was felt, she was protected by the combined power of the United Kingdom and the great Dominion. Yet nothing is more certain than the fact that the occupation of the St. Lawrence, with presumably an eventual seizure of all Canada, was part of the German scheme for world domination, which had been most carefully worked out.

One day, at the beginning of the war, a German-American merchant was astonished to hear that the French had seized his factory in Marseilles. When inquiries were made it was discovered that some years before, this factory having needed rebuilding, he had sent instructions to a Berlin firm to carry out the work. The rebuilding took place satisfactorily, and no more was heard about the matter until the declaration of war by Germany upon France, when the French quietly occupied the factory in Marseilles, and announced to its surprised owner that what appeared to be a factory was really an aerodrome, built on concrete gun platforms. It took the owner no little trouble and time to prove his innocence, and to establish the fact that he had no idea that in giving the order to a firm in Berlin, he was practically employing a German military contractor.

The incident is by no means a singular one; such discoveries were made, for instance, in the neighborhood of Edinburgh on ground commanding the Forth River. But the most comprehensive, the most daring, and, for the time being, the most successful effort was that made to camouflage the St. Lawrence with German military works in the shape of coaling stations, cement factories, and ports of call. For a long time previous to the war German agents were traveling from village to village in the Province of Quebec, circulating false information, and carrying on a secret propaganda with every disloyal element. These intrigues were largely engineered by means of disaffected Irish and the French Canadians. Absurd, indeed, as the idea may seem, they had even taken the form of engineering an Irish revolution to be supported by Germany in return for a naval station on the Kerry coast, and a German occupation at the mouth of the St. Lawrence. A considerable number of Roman Catholic priests, some Frenchmen expelled from France, and others of German extraction, were found to be traveling about the Quebec province. In certain cases where their movements became unduly suspicious, these priests were detained and searched, with the result that German documents were found upon them. When actually this traveling propaganda was first begun has never been discovered, but gradually it did become apparent that certain newspapers in the Quebec province were printing news paragraphs and editorials based on these German documents which were being supplied to them for seditious purposes.

The real camouflage began when the North German Lloyd and the Hamburg-American lines announced their desire of making Quebec one of their principal ports of call, and, for that reason, of establishing a coaling station there. This proposal, which naturally received the most cordial support of the province, was, however, followed by a second request, this time that facilities should be extended to them for prolonged surveys of the river, coasts, etc. The innocence of the Dominion officials may be seen in the light of the fact that the permission was given and that the work, which extended over an unlimited time, was undertaken by German naval officers competent in every way to make cadastral surveys and water charts, and to take soundings.

The next step was the formation of a German company for the purpose of making cement. Seeing, however, that there were no facilities at all in Quebec for making cement, and that the enterprise, therefore, could not be a financially sound one, it is rather re-

markable that it attracted no attention. Nevertheless, excellent cement was made, and supplied to the farmers in the neighborhood for the purpose of constructing foundations of barns, and for other farm purposes. For all this a low price, or no price at all, was charged. Now it happened that at this time the British Government was engaged in building forts on the St. Lawrence, and the company actually supplied the Government with cement for this purpose, and even with expert advice in using it. Two of these experts were actually in possession of the plans of the forts, with the result that the locations of the cement platforms that were built, were subsequently discovered to be peculiarly significant.

Then came the attempt to establish a fishing company, for the purpose of exploiting the St. Lawrence fisheries. The company was prepared to provide boats, crews, and to build ports of call. Also, it undertook to install winter stations on the approaches. It was at this point that the discovery was made which finally opened the eyes of the officials. When the fishing company was asked for financial references, it was discovered that all the money was coming from the Reichsbank, or State bank, in Berlin. In these circumstances the Government called a halt in the camouflaging of the St. Lawrence, and proceeded to make inquiries which brought out three things clearly enough. First, that intrigues had been carried on for a considerable time between Berlin and the disaffected party in Quebec. Second, that the revolutionary party in Ireland was privy to these intrigues. Third, that the Hamburg-American line had been deeply implicated in the plots. It may be said that the camouflaging of the St. Lawrence did not get very far, but it got quite far enough for the safety of the country, and it is not believed by those engaged in scraping off the paint that the work of the paint brush stopped exactly on the border between the United States and Canada.

LATEST OFFICIAL REPORTS ON WAR

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drive against the Germans, clinging to the last fraction of the high ground before the Flanders plains are reached.

Germans on Werder Peninsula

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—The Germans have landed on Werder Peninsula, an operation which their possession of the islands at the mouth of the Riga Gulf has enabled them to carry out without much difficulty. Their ultimate object is considered to be the reduction of Reval, after first occupying Hapsal and probably Pernau. It is questionable, however, whether the Germans will be able to do much more than establish a base on the Esthonian coast before the winter holds up further operations.

Germany Pays Heavy Toll

PETROGRAD, Russia (Tuesday)—Two dreadnoughts, one cruiser, 12 torpedo boats, a transport and numerous mine-sweepers put out of action or lost is the toll which Germany has been forced to pay for her occupation of Oesel, Mohn and Dagoe islands, with the adjacent portion of the coast at Werder, according to a review of Russian naval operations made public today. The ultimate fate of this big number of ships is unknown, according to the statement, but the loss of six torpedo boats was definitely established. The German naval squadron suffered from mines, torpedoes and the fire of Russian naval guns and shore batteries.

The Marine Department warmly praised the Russian fleet for the successful operations and the bravery of its crews against a German fleet which outnumbered it and outranged it heavily. The statement covered the entire activity of the Russian fleet from the time of the start of the German campaign in the Gulf of Riga to the escape through Mohn Sound of the Russian fleet.

Russians Resume Offensive

PETROGRAD, Russia (Tuesday)—Suddenly resuming the offensive, Russian troops on the Riga front, swept forward over enemy front line trenches in the sectors of Skuli, Hinzenberg Manor, Allashi Manor and Lemberg Castle, all of which were occupied, today's official statement asserted. The enemy troops evacuated Hinzenberg after the engagement. On the Werder sector, Russian forces repelled an enemy attempt to land forces near Noisekull Manor, eight miles north of Werder.

New French Drive

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—French troops began a big drive in the Aisne sector today with initial victories. "After several days' bombardment we attacked powerful enemy lines between Allemant and Malmaison," the War Office announced, "and progressed satisfactorily on a wide front." Numerous prisoners have already been taken, the War Office said. "Northwest of Rheims artillery firing was active," the statement declared. "On the right bank of the Meuse, around Hill 344, the artillery fire was violent toward the latter part of the night."

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday)

The German official statement issued on Monday says:

Eastern theater: The whole of Dagoe Island is in our possession. More than 1200 prisoners and some guns have been brought in and large stores have been captured. In nine days the army and navy jointly carried through oversea operations which have placed in German hands Oesel, Mohn and Dagoe islands, the key positions of the eastern Baltic Sea. Fresh proof is thus furnished of the striking force of our army and navy. Their cooperation here also can be called exemplary.

Macedonian theater: In the Skumbi Valley our troops and allies wrested some hill positions from the French in an attack and held the positions against strong counter-attacks. Along the Monastir-Resna road repeated enemy attacks failed. The firing duel here and in the broad sectors on both banks of the Vardar was intense.

Western theater, front of Crown Prince Rupprecht: In Flanders on Sunday the artillery duel again developed great intensity from Houthulst Wood to the Comines-Ypres Canal, and, increasing frequently to drumfire, continued violently until morning. According to a report at present at hand, Franco-British attacks have begun between Draelbank and Poelcapelle.

Front of the German Crown Prince: The artillery battle between the Ailette region and Braye continued even during the night with the utmost employment of all fighting means and with only short intervals. In the middle sector of the Chemin des Dames the firing at times was very lively near Cerny.

Twelve enemy airplanes and one captive balloon were brought down on Sunday.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—The official report made public on Monday follows:

Early this morning we made local attacks on both sides of the Ypres-Staden Railway. The progress of these operations is reported as satisfactory. French troops cooperated on our left.

Highly successful operations in the neighborhood of Poelcapelle and, in conjunction with the French, south of Houthulst Forest, are reported in the communication from Sir Douglas Haig last night. The whole of the objectives, including many strong points, were captured.

The British carried other valuable positions southeast of Poelcapelle beyond their objectives, and, further north, cooperating with the French, captured the southern defenses of Houthulst Forest, besides a series of fortified farms.

The Allies are established firmly well beyond the southern boundary of the forest.

The enemy forces by a strong counter-attack in the vicinity of the Ypres-Staden Railway checked the British advance astride the railway, but elsewhere were unable to prevent progress. Heavy casualties were inflicted on the Germans and 200 prisoners were captured.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—The official statement issued on Monday reads:

In Belgium we attacked this morning at the left of the British army on a front of one kilometer. Our troops attained all their objectives, making appreciable progress north of Veldhoek. A certain number of prisoners remained in our hands.

Reconnoitering parties penetrated the enemy lines at various points on the front, to the southeast of St. Quentin, near Mennejean farm, at Pantheon and in the region of Tahure. We took 10 prisoners.

Severe artillery fighting continued all along the Aisne front. German attacks between Rheims and Cerny and in the sector of Massiges were without result.

There is nothing to report from the remainder of the front.

The official statement issued last night by the War Office says:

In Belgium the enemy troops during the course of the day made feeble reaction with their artillery against our troops who organized the ground conquered north of Veldhoek. Two field guns were included in the material captured in the attack this morning.

On the Aisne front the artillery action was violent in the section of L'Epine de Chevrigny, Pantheon and the region of Cerny. One of our patrols took 10 prisoners, including an officer.

On the Verdun front there were lively artillery actions in the Avocourt Wood and north of the Bois le Chaume.

A German airplane was brought down today in an aerial engagement and six others were forced to land in a damaged condition inside their own lines. During the period of Oct. 11-20, 19 airplanes and three captive balloons belonging to the enemy forces were brought down by our pilots or by the fire of our special guns. In addition 28 machines were seriously damaged.

Eastern theater, Oct. 21: Our artillery has continued to shell the enemy positions in the region of Doiran, the Vardar and north of Monastir. At certain points our patrols entered the enemy trenches and brought back material. In the course of operations carried out northwest of Pogradets for the purpose of clearing the approaches to our new positions our troops captured 50 Austrian prisoners.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PETROGRAD, Russia (Tuesday)—The official report issued on Monday says:

Despite the difficult conditions and the enemy measures to prevent our sortie from Mohn Sound, we succeeded, without loss and in perfect order, in evacuating not only the bulk of our military forces, but also the whole of the naval installation in Mohn Sound, notably the transports and smaller craft.

We left the whole of the abandoned base and the adjoining region in a condition rendering it entirely unserviceable for military purposes. Our naval forces are protecting the north entrance of Mohn Sound against fresh attacks.

During operations in the Gulf of Riga one of our submarines met an enemy squadron consisting of four dreadnoughts of the Markgraf type, cruisers and a large number of torpedo boats.

It fired two torpedoes at the leading dreadnought, but being shelled by seaplanes and riddled with shot, was obliged to submerge without noting results. The detonation of a torpedo, however, was heard and proceeding some distance and then rising, clouds of smoke were seen through the periscope of the submarine.

A large transport, escorted by torpedo boats, made for the submarine. The submarine returned to the attack and sank one of the transports with a torpedo.

Another statement says:

On the northern front the enemy troops, executing a maneuver, retired to their main positions which had been previously prepared in the regions of Skuli and Lemburg. Our vanguards pursued the retiring enemy forces. Elsewhere, save in the region of Deliatichi, where our artillery dispersed Germans attempting to fraternize, there were only fusillades and scouting.

Baltic Sea: There were no naval engagements. German submarines have been observed at the entrance to the Gulf of Finland. Our patrols watching in the Gulf of Riga have observed large enemy forces. Transports have also been seen.

On Sunday at 10 o'clock in the morning the Germans, after having bombarded from destroyers our detachments which defended the coast, began to land on Werder Peninsula, east of Mohn Island. Simultaneously enemy barges with horses were observed at the entrance to Matzal Bay, eight miles north of Werder, proceeding to the coast. Two enemy infantry companies which landed on Werder Peninsula pressed back our advanced posts and occupied the western part of the peninsula.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ROME, Italy (Tuesday)—The official report issued on Monday says:

There was no infantry action on the Austro-Italian front on Sunday.

There was considerable artillery fighting along the whole front, particularly in the Plezzo, Tolmino and South Vippacco areas.

BRITISH AIR RAIDS ON GERMAN POINTS

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—Yesterday's official statement on air activities says:

In spite of very misty weather, a further attack into Germany was carried out by our airplanes this afternoon. A foundry and railway junction 10 miles north of Saarbrucken were bombed with over a ton of bombs. Very good results were observed. Bursts were seen on the foundry and the station, where a big explosion occurred. Many hostile scouts attacked the bombing squadron over the objectives, and four were driven down out of control. We took photographs. All our machines returned safely except one.

On Saturday the weather was very fine, but a thick haze prevented observation for artillery. During the day we carried out bombing operations vigorously. A total of 238 bombs were dropped on the enemy airdromes at Gontrode and Roulers, on the Cortemarck station and on hostile billets and hutments. One airdrome at Roulers was bombed from a low height.

One bomb was seen to hit and blow to pieces a German machine on the ground, while another fell through the center of a hangar. The enemy personnel and machines on the ground then were attacked with machine-gun fire from our airplanes. During this bombing attack our scouts operating in the neighborhood brought down seven German machines, which crashed in full view of their airdrome.

At night the enemy airdromes were again attacked. A ton of bombs was dropped on the Ingelmurster airdrome and railway station and on the airdrome at Courtrai. At one of these a direct hit was obtained upon a hostile machine endeavoring to leave the ground.

In the course of the day a total of nine German machines were brought down and four others were driven out of control. Three of our machines are missing.

At about noon yesterday raids were made by naval aircraft on Vlisseghem and Houttave airdromes. The bombs appeared to burst accurately. Both during the raids and on their return our bombing machines were attacked by enemy aircraft, two of which were shot down completely out of control. Our bombers returned safely.

During offensive and reconnaissance patrols five of our scouts engaged about 20 hostile scouts, two of the latter being destroyed and two driven down and completely out of control. One of our pilots is missing.

KAISER ON WAY TO BERLIN

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—The Kaiser has left Constantinople for Germany, after welcoming at a banquet in his honor the Sultan's assurances that the Turkish like the German people were determined to hold out, and predicting that the two peoples will afterward "promote together the work of Kultur." The Kaiser has since exchanged telegrams with the Sultan and spent some hours with the King of Bulgaria on his way back to Berlin.

SAVING OF CARS AND COAL

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—The system of handling freight under a plan of set "sailing dates," which was inaugurated by the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh Railway about a month ago, is proving very successful, according to an official statement made to the Chronicle by an official of the company. Shippers have cooperated with the company and there has been not only a great saving in cars but also in motive power and coal.

CAMP EXCLUSION EFFECT INDICATED

(Continued from page one)

resumed and Captain Canfield, who had these activities more thoroughly in hand than had General Hodges, told the representatives of the Grand Lodge at some length just what has been done in the way of building structures for social and recreational centers for the soldiers at Camp Devens. He was able to describe in a general way what sort of building the Masons might erect for the entertainment of the soldiery of the camp. Different types of structure were set forth tentatively by Captain Canfield and the part it would occupy in the general system of social and recreational program for the camp described.

The members of the Masonic Grand Lodge committee came to no final decision. It was agreed by Captain Canfield and the Masons that the military authorities at Camp Devens be consulted further as to just what sort of building they would prefer the Masons of Massachusetts to erect there for the soldiers. It was decided that Captain Canfield should report to General Hodges, and that the captain should draw up plans of structures which could be erected to advantage at Camp Devens and submit them to the Masonic war relief committee within a few days when some final decision as to the type of structure to be erected and the scope of assistance the Masons are to lend determined.

Modified Ruling

Confusion Expected in Use of One Camp Hut by All Orders

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Prominent members of the Masonic fraternity in this city express keen interest in the report from Washington that the Secretary of War plans to modify his ruling, which restricted national army camp headquarters privileges to the Y. M. C. A. and the Knights of Columbus, in such a way that members of all the leading fraternal organizations will be permitted to hold social meetings in a single building within the camps.

Although officers of the Grand Lodge of New York have hesitated to speak for publication concerning this matter, it is known that they have watched its progress closely and have taken part in the protests against the ruling which admitted the Roman Catholic secret order to the camps and barred other secret orders.

Now that some solution of the problem seems to be on the way, it is pointed out that a certain amount of confusion is bound to result from the use, by all of the societies, of a single headquarters. It is supposed that this building would be the Y. M. C. A. hut, and it is known that in the majority of camps these huts are now in what seems to be full use. The Jews, who are working with the Y. M. C. A. in these huts, have found it difficult to get proper accommodations, not because the Y. M. C. A. did not want to give full cooperation, but because the facilities were not adequate to the double demands made upon them. Those who know these conditions believe it will be an exceedingly difficult matter to provide meeting times for all the organizations which will want to enter the camps under the new arrangement.

With regard to that part of the Washington report, which says the camp privileges for these organizations will not include the right to use paraphernalia or conduct regular lodge meetings involving the conferring of degrees, Masons here point out that work of a purely social nature is perhaps all they would be required to do in the camps, since in most cases the lodges in towns near the camps are open for use by the soldiers. Those lodges under special dispensations can confer degrees on soldiers who are just coming into Masonry, or who had not acquired their full number when they entered the army and left their home towns.

The Masons also call attention to the fact there is a distinction between what may be called an informal gathering of the craft, even though the ritual is used, and a stated session of a lodge as duly constituted under proper authority and jurisdiction. For instance, recently on board an English battleship an impromptu meeting of Masons was held; the proper officers were designated and the work conducted as usual. But it is held that this gathering, and those similar to it, could not be regarded strictly as lodge sessions; they are rather unofficial assemblages, conducted under extraordinary conditions for the benefit of the craft. A similar instance occurred in the Grand Cañon. A number of Masons, finding themselves together there, decided to hold one of these informal meetings, using a natural lodge room in a valley, with sentries stationed on the hillsides.

The inference conveyed by the citation of such meetings is that it may be difficult to distinguish between the regularly constituted lodge sessions, which, under the modified ruling, the Masons would not be permitted to hold in the camps, and those informal meetings which, though perhaps using the ritual, cannot be called, in a strict sense, lodge meetings.

In this connection it is significant that a number of New York Masons now serving in the camp at Spartanburg have applied for a dispensation from the New York Grand Lodge to enable them to organize a lodge in that camp. Sea and Field Lodge No. 1, organized under authority of the Grand Master of New York, and empowered to confer degrees on any candidates anywhere at any time, has already begun work, and there is a great demand for its services.

Whatever arrangement is finally made, Masons in this vicinity will be prepared to work under it. In common with the Supreme Council for the southern jurisdiction, the Supreme Council, northern jurisdiction, Scottish Rite, are conducting their own campaign for $1,000,000 to be used in war relief work. This money will not only help the men in the camps, but also provide means of support for many of their families left at home.

M. P. Barton Smith, sovereign grand commander, summed up the situation with regard to this fund as follows: "The struggling, disorganized Scottish Rite of 50 years ago has become a firmly united, closely organized and highly efficient institution, holding in its allegiance 101,864 men who have received its thirty-second degree. Like all other human institutions, Freemasonry and each of its forms, methods, and purposes are now on trial. The institution itself, whatever may be said of its outward forms or inward traditions, bears scarcely a recognizable relation to that which existed at the close of our Civil War, and it is certain that neither Freemasonry nor any other man-made instrument for human betterment, will come unchanged from the wreck of nations and the world's rebuilding."

MR. LLOYD GEORGE WARNS AGAINST A PREMATURE PEACE

(Continued from page one)

and for all," he said, "or many of you here will live to see civilization perish on the earth."

Mr. Lloyd George warned his audience to keep its eye firmly on the main purpose of the war, which was the destruction of a false ideal, the war spirit fostered in Prussia. For 50 years Potsdam had been incessantly planning how to invade this country and trample down another country. That had been their dream and our nightmare. There would be no peace on words, no liberty till the shrine of Potsdam was shattered and its priesthood scattered and discredited.

Almost 100 U-Boats Sunk

British Navy Alone Has Accounted for Nearly That Number

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Monday)—The Prime Minister's statement at Albert Hall today that since January the number of German submarines sunk has been more than twice the number sunk the whole of last year, is a new disclosure. He coupled it with the statement that shipbuilding had been increased fourfold and that the shipping sunk last month was not a third what it was in April last.

Since the beginning of the war, The Christian Science Monitor is able to state, the British Navy has sunk not far from 100 German submarines. Not quite 100 have been sunk but the total is steadily approaching that figure.

While the figure may appear small to those who are ignorant of all the facts of the situation, it is regarded as very satisfactory by naval men. In declaring that the success achieved against the German submarines has been speedier and more thorough than they had once expected, Mr. Lloyd George whole-heartedly attributed it very largely to the efforts of a lawyer-politician, Sir Edward Carson.

PEOPLE MAKE GOOD AS PROPERTY ASSESSORS

COLUMBUS, O. — People of Ohio, left alone with their conscience, have shown that they are the best assessors of their personal property, according to a statement made by the State Tax Commission, says the Hamilton Republican News. Comparison of returns made the non-partisan voluntary tax law of 1917, show a gain of more than 400 per cent over the work of the assessors in 1916.

The State Tax Commission has completed the work of comparing the personal tax returns for 1917 in 51 counties, with returns from the same counties in 1916. A gain of $128,048,085 in valuations was shown. Personal property returns for the 51 counties for 1917 was $879,587,403. For 1916 the returns were $751,539,318.

"These results speak for themselves" says the statement, "and certainly leave no solace for those who have preached and defended so strenuously the old personal assessor law, even to the extent that any assessment made otherwise would be an utter failure, otherwise would be an utter failure."

SHEEP GROWERS ORGANIZE

ST. PAUL, Minn.—With an enthusiastic organizing membership of 35 members, the first unit of the Northern Minnesota Sheep Growers Association has been organized at Grand Rapids says a telegram to the Dispatch. A board of five directors and a guarantors' committee of farmers and business men were named. These will confer on financial matters with applicants for sheep placing. Four hundred and fifty sheep were placed in Itasca at once.

SIR GEORGE CAVE ON AIR RAIDS

Speaking in House of Commons He Says Reprisals Attacks Have Already Been Made

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—In the House of Commons yesterday Sir George Cave, Home Secretary, said that Friday night's air raid appeared to have been carried out by 10 or more Zeppelins. Of these five failed entirely to reach their objective, leaving the country without causing material damage. Of five which came near London four failed to penetrate the defenses. The remaining one drifted over London with her engines cut off, dropping three bombs, which unfortunately caused loss of life.

British airplanes went up, but the atmospheric conditions were most unfavorable for attack or defense, and they were unable to bring the raiders into action. As was known, four raiders were brought down in France, and information regarding the others was awaited.

The secretary said the greatest credit was due to the French, but added that in justice to the British anti-aircraft service it should be remembered that when the Zeppelins were over France they were flying by daylight and at a lower altitude than that at which they kept while over England. The Government had already announced its intention of bombing German towns until an end was put to such cold-blooded attempts by the Germans on the civil population of this country. Two such attacks had already been made, and the House could rest assured that the process would be continued until this purpose was attained.

When adjournment was moved to draw attention to the matter, Mr. Bonar Law replied with great vigor, protesting against the "spirit which led to the adjournment motion." If he felt, he said, that that represented the real feeling of the House or the country he would despair of ever coming victoriously out of the war. The Government's retaliatory policy had already been stated clearly and he wished to avoid boasting or giving the enemy information. Two raids had already taken place over German towns of 100,000 inhabitants and as a result of the pressure of some members of the House and of newspapers to find out what was going to be done, the Germans sent down fighting squadrons, which were ready for the British airmen in these raids.

Friday's raid was Germany's greatest defeat. The air service considered that the misty night alone saved the German fleet from destruction over England. How could guns be firing at an invisible Zeppelin? Why give information to the Germans as to where they were by turning on searchlights which would not penetrate the mist and show up ships?

Replying to questions, Mr. A. J. Balfour, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, said:

"There seems to be no reason at present for adding anything to the acknowledgment already sent by the British Government to the Pope's peace proposals."

One French Airman's Feat

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—A single French airman forced the German Zeppelin L-49 to descend on French soil near Bourbouns les Bains and at the point of his revolver captured the dirigible's crew before they could destroy their ship. An American officer who was in that part of France, was the first person to arrive on the scene and he told the story as it was told to him by the French airman.

The Frenchman ascended 1¾ hours previously, under instructions to watch for Zeppelins. It was only a short time later that he sighted one. He overtook the Zeppelin, which, failing to elude him, glided down to earth in a valley.

The French airman stopped his plane at the edge of the valley and reached the Zeppelin just as her commander had finished firing six revolver shots into his engine, attempting to cripple it. The Frenchman compelled him to stop and kept the crew at bay to await reenforcements. The first man to arrive was the American officer. Soon afterward French troops took charge of the prisoners and the prize. The Zeppelin commander expressed regret that he had been unable to burn his airship with one of the six incendiary bombs which he had in his cabin for that purpose.

Many American officers, including a number of aviation experts, inspected the rare prize today.

French Note on Raids

PARIS, France (Monday)—A semi-official note dealing with the raid of airships over France last week, says:

"Information obtained up to the present time permits of the belief that 11 Zeppelins coming from England flew over France on Saturday. The expedition, impeded from the start by fog which covered a great part of England, was transformed into a disaster thanks to the activity of our aerial fleet and antiaerial defense.

"Eight air vessels were still over French territory at dawn. Three tried to cross our lines between Luneville and Baccarat. One of these was brought down by the one hundred and seventy-fourth section of the antiair defense force. The others fled but were attacked by four aviators belonging to Escadrilles N-77, N-91 and N-89 (Nieuport chaser machines). These aviators reached one Zeppelin at an altitude of 17,000 feet and fired point blank at it. The pilots were forced to cease their attack when the ammunition was exhausted.

"One machine fell at Dammartin, near Montigny Le Roi, at 11 o'clock. The car of one was caught in a tree and was torn off and fell to the ground. Two officers and 14 men already had descended from this airship, which, thus lightened, rose to a great height with four men aboard. It was entirely out of control

"Two other airships were seen in the south. The first landed at Laragne, in the Department of Basses Alps. The other was sighted at the Frejus aviation center at 4 o'clock in the afternoon of Saturday. A fighting section started in pursuit, but the airship was lost to sight about 5 o'clock, making for the high seas in a vertical position. If this, as is probable, was not the same airship as the one that descended at Montigny Le Roi, of which the envelope and the remainder of the crew has not been found, the Germans lost five Zeppelins last Saturday."

KAISER THANKFUL FOR NEW WAR LOAN

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—Emperor William has sent to Count von Roedern, the German Finance Minister, a telegram of congratulation on the seventh war loan. It says:

"I am pleased highly at the splendid result of the subscriptions to the seventh war loan, and I express to all concerned hearty thanks and congratulations for the successful work. Full of vigor and with a fixed aim before the eyes of the world, the whole German people stands in the fourth year of the war at the side of its heroic sons in the field and behind the Imperial Government and the army command, ready for sacrifices of blood and treasure until the honor and freedom of the fatherland is assured against the assault of its enemies in superior force.

"May God bless all for their fidelity and self-sacrifice to the happy advantage of our peace."

HOOVERIZING THE WHEAT

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HOW THEY BUILD BRITISH AIRCRAFT

Representative of The Christian Science Monitor Visiting Aircraft Factory Tells of Great Activity and Progress

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—There is no immediately apparent connection between the development of aircraft and the ever green domestic servant problem. There is at least one district, however, where house mistresses can trace the connection, for there the development of the British air forces has developed also a crisis in the matter of servants. Until recently the mistresses were worse off in this respect at Z—— than anywhere else. Servants were difficult to get, but now they have simply disappeared. Import them with difficulty from afar, and they disappear just the same. The reason is found in the one word, Vickers. In the process of the effort to develop the "eyes of the army" and, possibly, if certain influential people in the various belligerent countries have their way, to attempt a quicker solution of the war by lifting it from the ground into the air, Vickers, Limited, set up an aeroplane factory in the district. Dilution of labor was necessary and domestic servants were under no doubts as to the superior necessity of making aeroplanes over washing dishes and cleaning pots and pans. Hence the fact that over 90 per cent of the women in the factory were formerly domestic servants and that the mistresses have had to buckle to and do their own housework.

There are a thousand workers in this factory, of whom, roughly, half are women. In their blue jackets, trousers and caps they give one an impression of efficiency that is supported by the manager's report on them. "Really very good" is his verdict, if he is questioned. Here, as in other factories, the highly expert jobs remain, naturally enough, in the hands of men of long training and experience, but these ex-domestic servants, engaged largely upon repetition work, become very quickly semi-skilled workers. They take a pride in the fact, and work with all the greater enthusiasm. The impression they convey to those who supervise their work is that, broadly speaking, they are as good as the men.

The factory was visited by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor on a perfect summer's day, which had projected itself into the closing week of September.

It can be reached from London. That is the most the censor says he will permit in the way of geographical location. Coming out of the station and climbing the short hill to the junction of three well-kept English roads, strips of white cutting through the green tree-covered commons, you turn sharply to your right, in obedience to one of the pointing signpost fingers, and plunge into typical English wooded scenery. The green branches of the trees, thickly fringing the two sides of the road, hang so low that you can catch them with your hands as your car passes underneath.

The quivering leaves sparkle in the rays of the sun, hidden from view by the heavy branches. There is little evidence of war so far, but there is some. Wounded soldiers in their light gray and blue uniforms sit by the roadside or among the trees in the occasional more open spaces. The wayfarers are largely men in khaki. Overhead is the drone of an aeroplane engine and looking up to the patch of sky up between the tree tops you see an aeroplane outlined against a white cloud. Some thousand feet higher up there is a silver flash as another aeroplane in a sudden turning movement catches the rays of the sun. Another flash in another quarter of the sky and one realizes that it is full of these new birds. They come from the testing ground alongside the factory, and a very thorough testing they are getting as the pilots screw them up into the sky, descend in wild spirals as if their one desire were to smash brand-new machines, pull them over on their sides, stand them on their heads and generally behave with the sportiveness of school boys at the seaside. The manager of the factory estimates that there are perhaps 60,000 parts in each of his machines and if no fault is found with any of these parts, it is not the fault of the pilots playing above the tree tops.

Aeroplane making is a clean job and the different departments with aeroplanes and parts in all stages of manufacture give the place the aspect of a model establishment. The sight of stacks of spare wings skillfully arranged so that one pair can be taken out without disturbing the others makes one feel that the day is at hand when the flying man will drop in with his aeroplane at such a factory as this and replace a faulty wing or part of an engine just as today the motorist drops in for a spare tire. The Ford-like order and organization make one conjecture whether the day is not at hand when the purchaser of an aeroplane can drop in, order a machine, watch it through all its stages from the rudiments to the finished product, and leave with his purchase, as it were, under his arm. These aeroplanes too make one think of models in another sense of the term. It hardly seems possible that these "open work" constructions of flimsy looking wood and wire and canvas can be the machines with which British airmen have played ducks and drakes with the German defense. They are splendid machines, none the less.

The aeroplane business was, of course, in its infancy when the war began, and is still in a state of rapid development. Every day new lessons are learned, especially at the front, and new developments in aircraft construction result. Hence it is easy to understand the manager's explanation that six months is the life of a "standard" type. At the end of that period new discoveries, inventions and developments have rendered it obsolete as a fighting weapon, though it may enter on a new lease of life as a training machine. It is a "standard" machine only in the sense that it is built from standard drawings provided by the Royal Aircraft Factory and that spare parts in large numbers for this particular machine are turned out by another factory. These parts are not standardized any further than that a spare part can go in its own special position on the machine, though nowhere else.

In reading the comments of British military experts there can be noted at present a strong trend of opinion toward the view that the conclusion of the war can be hastened by a concentration on the campaign in the air. The fight for the supremacy of the air is now a familiar story in the days preceding each successive "push." British success in that fight is now a regular occurrence. Thereafter the German army is "blinded." It cannot learn where its enemy is concentrating. It cannot direct the fire of its guns on the British batteries and ammunition dumps. It cannot bombard convoys, railways and marching troops behind the lines. All these advantages, on the other hand, are showered into the lap of the British army by its airmen at the outset of each successive offensive.

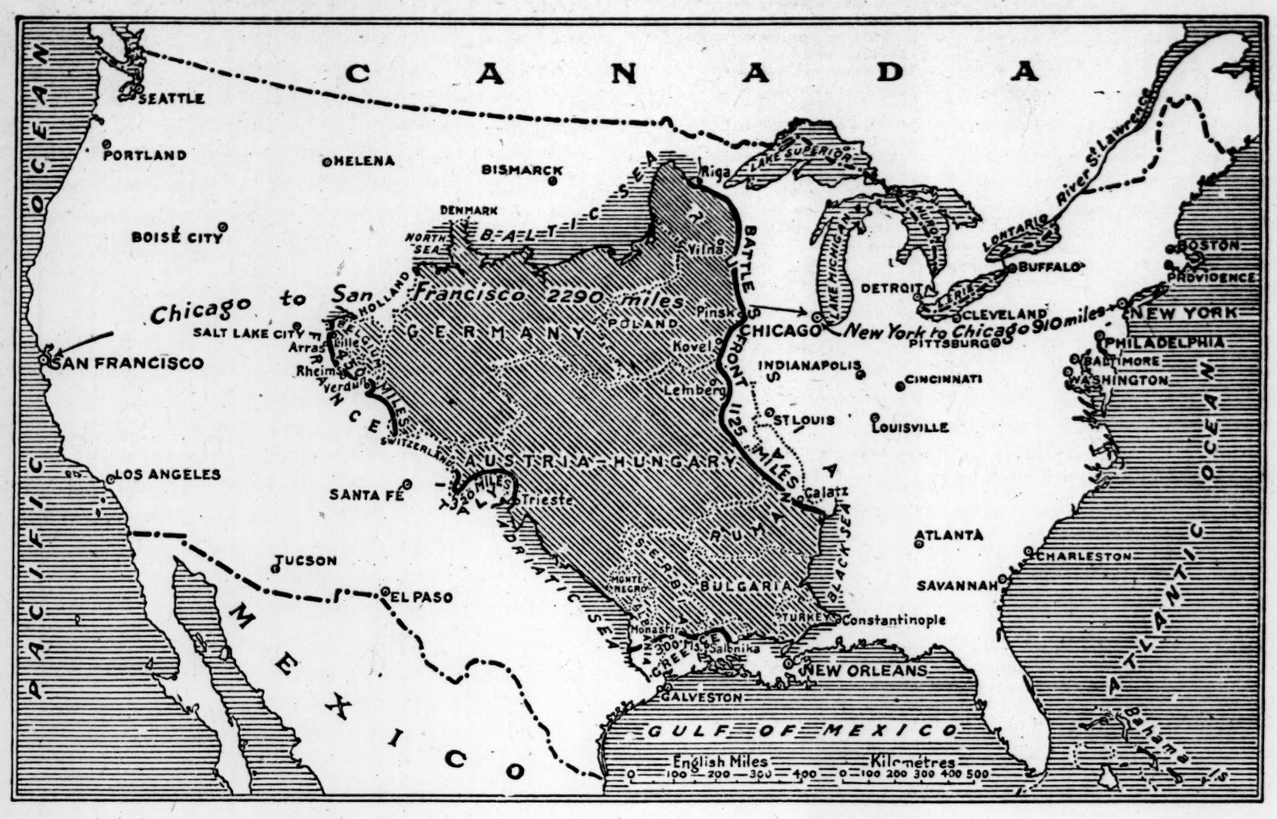
Hence the increasing success with which Sir Douglas Haig—and the same applies to General Pétain—can determine his objectives and secure them with a methodical obedience to a prearranged schedule of time and place which is full of menace to Germany. Reasoning from this success, some critics have arrived at the conclusion that this temporary and partial futility of the German army could be made a permanent thing if the Allies were to develop their superiority in the air until they overwhelmed the German aerial arm and could undertake a vast aerial campaign of which the promise is contained in the activity of British airmen at the start of a "push" and which would, they think, relegate the German land army to the scrapheap. The Germans, it is also reported, have grasped at this possibility of snatching victory from approaching defeat, and, without anything like the same resources, are striving to reach the superiority indicated. From this standpoint the output of such factories as that visited by the writer becomes of great importance.

The British and French engines are equally fine types and the factory could do with many more of them. When the engines come forward in sufficient quantity the provision of a vast aerial fleet will become a simple matter, for there is no other factor affecting output which represents any difficulty.

The factory in its different departments was an interesting demonstration of the construction of an S. E. 5 A from its first flimsy beginnings of wood and wire to the finished article with its two guns. The propeller being fitted to the front of the aeroplane, the guns have to fire directly through it as it flies round at an unbelievable number of revolutions per minute, and this is accomplished by an ingenious mechanism which regulates the rotation of the propeller so as to permit the bullets to pass safely between its arms. The completed aeroplane, standing high off the ground on its tiny wheels, is a marvel of compactness and strength combined with delicacy of appearance, and its "staggered" upper planes, the purpose of which the manager explains with a technical thoroughness completely lost in the din of an engine being tested, give it a forward, leaning, alert appearance, as if it were eager to be "up and over" to the hard work in France. Each of these aeroplanes, despite its fine and delicate lines, is a thing of great strength. Each of its many thousand parts is tested with a drastic thoroughness of which the writer had ocular evidence. Yet the hard fact remains that the life of one of these planes, which takes some 4000 working hours of highly skilled, painstaking, conscientious, patriotic labor on the part of these men and girls, is not a day longer than three weeks. That is one tiny little side light on the character of war.

Alongside the factory is the flying ground from which the pilots above the treetops had made their ascent. To this ground the factory delivers its products. Between the back door of the factory and the sheds is a clump of bushes and trees above which could be seen the top wings of a long row of planes. As they sat there on the grass waiting to ascend for the tests they looked like some enormous species of insect. Their appearance of "aliveness" was made all the more realistic as now one and then another, with no apparent volition but its own, would begin a run along the ground. One machine obligingly shows how it is done. It comes away over the low bushes with a sudden terrific roar and screws itself up into the sky. As it turns on its upward spirals it seems to be sticking its "nose" straight up into the air. In a few moments it is merging itself in the haze. Its wings catch the sun for a moment in a bright flash and then it is gone. It appears again for a moment only to disappear leaving nothing behind it but the still loud roar of its engine.

The sight of these delicate machines tumbling about in the sky draws from some one the quite true story of a British airman who, returning from a visit to a German aerodrome, ran into a 12-inch British shell en route for the German trenches. The shell removed two cylinders of the aeroplane engine and exploded under the tail. Nevertheless enough was left of the aeroplane to descend without further harm within the British lines, and the pilot, though severely injured, is now back at the front flying as unperturbed as ever. An adventurous life, the airman's.



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The battle fronts of Europe

Shaded portion of the map of the United States shows the size of the European war theaters when compared with the western republic

It is not always realized how extensive are the battle fronts which the Allies are holding in Europe. In this map they are shown drawn to a scale upon a map of the United States. It will be seen that the total battle front amounts to 2195 miles—a distance only 95 miles less than that from Chicago to San Francisco, while the battle front in the West, where Germany has massed her heaviest forces, is nearly half the distance from New York to Chicago.

Despite the victories which have crowned the allied arms, their task still remains a heavy one, and it will need every ounce of effort which they, and their American comrades, can put into the struggle to defeat the sinister aims of Prussian militarism.

SIGNOR ORLANDO'S POLICY CRITICIZED

Tone of Interventionists' Meeting at Milan Significant of the Extreme Dissatisfaction Which Exists in the Country

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy—The tone of the resolution and speeches at the large and representative meeting of interventionists recently held in Milan is significant of the extreme dissatisfaction which exists in Italy concerning the policy of the Minister of the Interior, Signor Orlando, who is accused of showing undue leniency and favor to the Giolittian, official Socialist, and other antiwar elements in the country. The meeting, which was convoked by the Interventionist Liberal Council and the Milanese Liberal Association, was attended by representatives of a large number of interventionist societies and associations and by numerous senators and deputies. At the commencement of the proceedings a telegram was dispatched to General Cadorna, assuring him that the internal resistance of the people should be equal to the tenacity shown by the soldiers of Italy against the foe, and that the people were prepared for all the sacrifices imposed by the war for national redemption and a new civilization.

Signor Candiani then set forth the reasons for which the meeting had been convoked and read the statement which had been drawn up by the association promoting the meeting. This demanded a national policy which should not pursue the mirage of a national unity based on impossible and disastrous compromises, confusing the idea of liberty with a tolerance and indulgence incompatible with the defense and safety of the country in war time. It demanded a policy which should, at any cost, check the activities of foreign enemies within the country, and should free it from their presence and their evil influence, a policy calculated to defeat political opportunism and a censorship confined to the task of safeguarding the national interests and not used for the personal protection of ministers and other functionaries.

The statement went on to ask that the arrangements for food supply and consumption should be coordinated with the internal policy and that they should be freed from improvidence, inconsistency and bureaucratic obstructions in order that the sacrifices demanded of the citizens should not be made use of as a means of fanning the embers of discontent, especially among the rural population where the enemies of the country were incessantly busy. The statement contained a request from the associations that the action of members of Parliament should be in conformity with these objects and declared that they would find a large measure of cooperation throughout the country. It asked also that the change of systems should be accompanied by a change in those members of the Government who had lost public confidence, so that the political resurrection of men and parties inimical to the interests of the country might be prevented. In conclusion the document stated that the associations, moved by a patriotic solicitude, begged that, in this tremendous hour, every one, governors, legislators and citizens, should fulfill their duty to Italy, her triumph and her future.

A speech from Signor Crespi followed the reading of the statement, in which he said that the direction followed in public policy had become worse and worse and that a remedy must be found. The country, which possessed wonderful good sense, understood the political situation better than its constitutional organizations and it declared that to continue the present policy was to court irredeemable disaster. As to the assurances which the deputies might give regarding their future attitude, he, for his part, associated himself completely with the demands, coming from every part, for a more vigorous internal policy. The Government must make the mass of the people of the country understand that if they did not wish for the ruin of Italy they must fight until a victorious peace was attained.

The next speaker, Signor Pirolini, declared that the recent occurrences at Turin were the work of culpable and organized destroying elements. The way for the lamentable episodes at Turin, he affirmed, had been prepared mentally by the two famous delegates from the Soviet with their openly expressed Leninist propaganda. The Government had been told of the situation which was developing, but had done nothing to remedy it. He went on to say that the present solution of the difficulties was not to be looked for in Parliament; those governing the country should concern themselves less with the Chamber and more with the country and live in closer contact with it, combating a Leninist propaganda by giving assurance to the rural population that bold agricultural reforms should reward them for the vast sacrifices made for the war. The speaker went on to give instances of the hostility to the war shown by the bureaucracy; the work accomplished by Signor Canepa had been largely ruined, he alleged, by the bureaucracy. Although the situation was serious, said the speaker, all might yet turn out well; he thought that a war committee of three or four ministers, devoted to the prosecution of the war, might give Italy the government which hitherto she had lacked. A speech followed by Signor Mussolini, who also attributed the recent difficulties in Turin to the action of the Socialists. In Southern Italy, he said, where their propaganda was less widely circulated, the situation was better. The Socialists, he declared, were only strong when they were confronted by a weak government. The people as a whole were sound.

Maria Rygier spoke next declaring that the Socialist Party was carrying on an organized work of revolutionary tendency and that the Government was aware of it, but took no precautions. A number of other speeches followed in the same strain and the meeting concluded with the expression of the unanimous agreement of all present that a better appreciation of the needs of the country in war time must be shown by the Government in the methods followed in its internal policy.

It is stated that the meeting was a wonderful example of unanimity and that it is the first time that such different political elements have met together in complete agreement, all the old divisions being overcome by a common love of country and of the cause for which they were fighting.

NEW TAXES IN DENMARK

By The Christian Science Monitor special Scandinavian correspondent

COPENHAGEN, Denmark.—The Ministry of Finance proposes to increase the tax on tobacco and cigars from 20 to 33 1-3 per cent ad valorem, and also the stamp duty on cigarettes and cigarette holders. It is estimated that these additional taxes will produce about seven and one-half million kroner. The tax on beer will be doubled, and the taxes on wines will be raised, which, it is calculated, will yield over eight millions. Additional taxes are also to be levied on persons having incomes of over kr.6000 or capital exceeding kr.15,000, and these will probably bring in kr.60,000,000. The Traffic Ministry proposes to increase the railway rates on passengers, some classes of goods, and animals, by 25 per cent, the increases being estimated to produce kr.12,000,000.

CONSUMERS URGE MARKET FREEDOM

New York City Organizations Insist Conservation Is Hindered by Control of Distribution of Necessaries

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—"Mr. Mayor, Mr. Governor, Mr. President! Give us a chance really to conserve the food supply by providing a fair market where we may buy it."

This appeal is made by the Women's City Club of New York, the Cosmopolitan Club, the Parents League and the Mayor's Committee of Women on National Defense. They believe it is time the consumer ceased to be placed at the mercy of anyone, and that he should have fish, fruit and vegetable markets and a milk-dispensing plant of his own.

"If we are to effect any real food conservation," says the food committee representing these organizations, "we must throw open the city markets. At present we are not getting what food is available, not what food we have the right to eat, or what we can pay for, or what we need, but what the dealers choose to give us.

"The war shortage is aggravated, not by the workings of the law of supply and demand, but by the hardships of a controlled market. We get the well-advertised apples of the Northwest because it is more profitable to the railroads to bring them in than to carry those which grow near by. We are offering onions from Spain, because the dealers in Barcelona and Madrid think we can pay better prices than their own starving people. We are offered white eggs because we are supposed not to know that the brown ones, which go to Boston, are just as good. We are given the choice of costly fish, or none. The milk supply is cut down to support a great number of cows at 16 cents a quart.

"Isn't it time we were allowed to open our own doors to such food as we choose to buy? What hope is there of relieving the tension of the situation, of warding off food riots, and forestalling further demands for wage increases, which may lead to stoppages of work and the delay of war preparations, but by establishing free, publicly-owned markets for the things we must eat?

"The milk producers feel that the milk question will be solved if they own the pasteurizing plant. Word comes that the fishers of New England want a New York city fish market of their own. There are rumors that the vegetable and fruit growers are to buy and operate their own terminals. We might be better off if these things were put through, but why put ourselves at anyone's mercy again?"

METHODISTS MAKE PETITION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—The Tennessee annual conference of the South ern Methodist Church adopted resolutions petitioning President Wilson to exercise his authority to close the breweries and wine presses and to take steps to safeguard American soldiers against drunkeness and vice in continental countries. Another set of resolutions approved the food conservation program.

LABOR IN SCANDINAVIA

By The Christian Science Monitor special Scandinavian correspondent

CHRISTIANIA, Norway—The manager of the Norwegian Labor Exchange states that there is a great demand for labor in all branches of trade, especially for factories. On the other hand, Danish industries, which depend almost entirely upon imported raw materials, are faced with a very difficult situation, and no doubt there will be much unemployment. The same applies to Sweden, and it is considered that many of the unemployed will make their way into Norway. This is causing some uneasiness, but Norwegian laborers are protected to a great extent by the fact that all public works, whether in the nature of railway construction roads, and harbor works, etc., only employ Norwegians. Big undertakings for utilizing water power, etc., for which concessions are granted by the Government, have also undertaken only to employ Norwegians, unless they receive a special permit from the Government.

FOREIGN VESSELS FOR COAST TRADE

Shipping Board, Under Authority of Congress, Decides to Permit Alien Craft to Engage in Coastwise Traffic

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Because of the increased demand for ships to carry food and provisions to the Allies and to the United States soldiers now on foreign soil, and because many American ships engaging in coastwise trade have been commandeered by the Government to meet the demand for trans-Atlantic bottoms, the Shipping Board has decided to permit vessels of foreign registry and foreign-built vessels admitted to American registry under the act of Aug. 18, 1914, to engage in the coastwise trade of the United States. Vessels plying regularly between American ports have been gradually transferred to the deep-sea service, causing a scarcity of coastwise ships. The Shipping Board was given authority to take such action by virtue of an act passed just before the adjournment of Congress. Resolutions adopted by the Shipping Board making provision for assuming the authority granted by Congress, follow:

"Whereas, Congress did, by an act approved Oct. 6, 1917, enact that the 'United States Shipping Board may, if in its judgment the interests of the United States require, suspend the present provisions of law and permit vessels of foreign registry and foreign-built vessels admitted to American registry under the act of Aug. 18, 1914, to engage in the coastwise trade of the United States,' and

"Whereas, Many circumstances and conditions have been brought to the notice of this board which convince it that the volume of tonnage engaged in the coastwise trade of the United States is being constantly diminished, and that by reason of present provisions of law many vessels of foreign registry are compelled to go between American ports, either empty or only partilly laden; now, therefore, be it

"Resolved, That in the judgment of this board the interests of the United States require the suspension of present provisions of law in so far as they forbid, under penalties, ships under foreign registry and foreign-built ships under American register to engage in the coastwise trade of the United States, and they are hereby suspended to the extent and in the manner set forth in regulations hereafter to be issued by this board.

"It is hereby ordered, that the director of operations be, and he is hereby designated, to take charge of the administration of the act to admit foreign vessels to the American coastwise trade, under the act approved Oct. 6, 1917, and to issue permits thereunder in the name of the board."

NEW KENTUCKY SHORT LINE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LOUISVILLE, Ky. — Incorporation papers have been filed in Frankfort for a railroad line, 29 miles long, extending from Krypton, Perry County, to the mouth of Buffalo Creek, in Owsley County, connecting the middle and north forks of the Kentucky River, connecting with the L. & N. at Krypton and opening for development large coal areas. The incorporators are W. H. Porter, N. P. Mann, A. R. Stephens, E. H. Fuller, W. R. Snyder, T. C. Fuller and W. E. Williams of Lexington.

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AUSTRALIAN APPRENTICES

Question of Training Boys for the Work Best Suited to Them Assumes Considerable Importance in the Commonwealth

By The Christian Science Monitor special Australian correspondent

MELBOURNE, Vic.—For some time past it has been recognized in Australia that owing to the lack of training, thousands of boys were employed to do work for which they had not a particular bent; and although perhaps, from their point of view they were satisfied with the wages received, the fact remains that much energy was not directed to the best advantage. This question is recognized in Australia as one of considerable importance, especially as so much is being said about the necessity of utilizing labor in the best channels. With a view of discussing a scheme to amend the law, in so far as it affects apprenticeship in Victoria, the Minister of Education recently called together a conference at which were present 12 representatives of employers' organizations, and five of trade unions, who were nominated by the Labor Council.

The chief features of the scheme reviewed were: That the control of apprenticeship should be placed in the hands of a body constituted for the specific purpose, and charged with an almost paternal oversight of the apprentice in all the various aspects of his training.

The necessity for the training of an adequate supply of skilled labor for the maintenance and extension of industries at present conducted in the State, and the foundation and extension of new industries.

Hitherto the supply of skilled men, either as employees or as overseers and managers, has been left largely to chance. The State has done little of set purpose to create an army of men skilled and trained in various industrial directions. There has been no organized effort to direct the potential capacity of the youth of Australia, to make it available for skilled service in industries.

The proposals aim at the organizing of the capacity of the Australian boy community to meet the requirements of the expanding industries of the State, and at the same time to give to the boys themselves a chance to make the most of whatever capacity they possess. It is proposed to secure these results by the education of the boys for occupations. The Education Department have observed that a very large percentage of the boys who have continued their education beyond the primary school course by attendance at continuation schools have since entered occupations that demand special skill or special knowledge. This has followed from the fact that the specialized instruction has created an interest in the work in the minds of the boys, and has enabled them to realize their own possibilities.

It is proposed that an industrial training commission be appointed.

The administrative and governing body would be a party to all indentures of apprentices and would be a body to determine rates of wages, length of apprenticeship in specified trades, apprentices' appeals with regard to conditions of work, employers' complaints against apprentices, transfers of apprentices to other employers, nature of employment to secure variety of practice in the trade, obligations of employers to apprentices, and vice versa, attendance at trade and instruction, and regulation of working hours for the purpose, extension of apprenticeship in special cases, consultation with wages boards in matters in which interests of apprenticeship impinge on adult labor questions, etc.

The "principle of limitation of the number of apprentices" in ratio to the number of adult workmen to be recognized, and "as a general principle the right of the worker" to adult wage on reaching adult age to be recognized. As a general rule apprenticeship to be commenced at such an age as will admit of trade competency being acquired by the age of 21. Any advanced day school education that partly prepares a boy for a skilled trade to be taken into account towards shortening the period of apprenticeship. In certain specified trades requiring skill gained from experience, as well as theoretical knowledge, apprenticeship to be compulsory. Attendance at a technical or trades school to be a condition of such apprenticeship.

The working hours of an apprentice to be limited in such a way that he may attend for trade school instructions for at least six out of 48 ordinary working hours, but the hours so taken to be regulated, after consultation with representatives of the employers interested, to provide for such distribution of them as will lead to the least dislocation of shop operations.

The Minister of Education gave an outline of the Government's proposals. He asked those present carefully to consider the scheme, and to give him their best advice, because, he declared, "you can rest assured that we are going to do something." The Minister said that the heads of the Education Department had long realized that a great deal of the education they were giving to the boys and girls of the State was going to waste, because there was no settled policy of following it up with training after they (particularly the boys) left school. The problems imposed upon them by the war had served to intensify the need for something of the sort, and the Director of Education had outlined a scheme, which those interested were to be asked to consider. Because of the lack of such training thousands of boys dropped into avenues of employment that were quite foreign to their adaptability. The problem now facing the whole world was to get the most out of every workman, and if the British race was to maintain its reputation for skilled workmanship it would be necessary to perfect their methods and to train their artisans in the best way possible. Old methods and old standards were not sufficient to meet the requirements of the present day. Owing to the organization of industry and the increasing use of machinery, either because the apprentice was not considered so important as formerly, or because it paid better to train a man to use only one particular piece of machinery, the skilled craftsman was becoming very scarce. He believed that to be "an entirely false principle." Many thousands of boys changed constantly from job to job, never becoming skilled in anything, and they inevitably contributed to the number of the unemployed, which was always a menace to the settlement and progress of the community.

"An essential feature of the scheme," said the Minister, "is that we should follow the precedent of a large number of older countries, and allow the apprentices time off, at the employers' expense, in order to continue the technical education to make him a highly skilled workman. We cannot have tired apprentices being taught by tired teachers solely at night. That is no use."

Following these important observations of the Minister of Education, it may be shown that the question of training Australian apprentices is to go even further. The British Trade Commissioner in Australia has transmitted the following dispatch to the premiers of each Australian state, and it is anticipated that the result of his action will be highly satisfactory.

In an address delivered to the Victorian Chamber of Commerce recently by Professor Kennedy, Commercial Attaché of the United States in Australia, he issued an invitation to the Australian public, on behalf of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce in Washington, to send Australian apprentices to the United States to receive training with American manufacturers, and indicated the conditions attaching to the offer. In reporting Professor Kennedy's offer to my department in London (the Board of Trade), I suggested that it would be advantageous if some action on similar lines were taken by British manufacturers, and indicated that the matter might be brought to the notice of bodies such as the recently formed Federation of British Industries, the British Engineers Association and the British Electrical and Allied Manufacturers Association. I am pleased to be able to inform you that my department has reported to me by cable that the British Engineers Association is prepared to make an offer equivalent to that made by Professor Kennedy, for the training of Australian apprentices in Great Britain, and that the association wish this to be made public. According to my cable, details of the scheme are not yet definitely settled, but I expect to receive these shortly. I consider it highly probable that other bodies, representative of industry in the United Kingdom, may also extend similar offers to Australian apprentices. I should explain that the British Engineers Association is a body which includes in its membership of over 300 engineering firms a large proportion of the most important establishments in the United Kingdom. The combined capital of its members amounts to more than £100,000,000. It is not in itself a trading concern and makes no profit on any business transacted by its members, which are entirely composed of bona fide British manufacturers of engineering plant, and British contractors. One of the primary objects of the organization is to promote and facilitate business relations between manufacturing engineering firms and purchasers all over the world. No firm which is under foreign influence can be a member, and while the association does not discourage in any way its members dealing through merchants, these latter and other intermediaries, whether British or otherwise, are not eligible for membership.

It is particularly gratifying to observe the name of the Rt. Hon. W. M. Hughes, Prime Minister, included in the list of honorary members of the association. At the present time, when the promotion of interchange between different parts of the Empire forms matter of earnest consideration in the mother country, the offer of this important association to train Australian apprentices is particularly opportune, and, if accepted is calculated to be productive of solid advantages to the people of Australia and Great Britain. It is in the assurance that this important step toward cooperation between the mother country and the Commonwealth will meet with your heartiest approval, that in the name of my department I commend it to your consideration, with the request that it be brought to the notice of the Minister of Education and such other departments as you may deem convenient.

COUNTRY DECLARED TO BE PROSPERING

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Judge Robert S. Lovett, chairman of Union Pacific Road executive committee, back from an inspection trip, says: "The country is in fine condition. I found Pacific Coast cities more prosperous than ever before.

"I don't expect to see Union Pacific gross grow much larger over the next few months, but do expect to see it hold its own, to show little or no decrease. Condition of Union Pacific property is much better than I expected to find it in view of the great labor shortage. The country's two chief problems just now are shortage of labor and shortage of coal. In brief summary, the country is in excellent condition."

RAILWAY BRANCH BEGUN

ARDMORE, Okla.—The Miami Mineral Belt Railway Company, says a dispatch from Miami to the Ardmorite, has started 400 men at work on a branch line to be built from Pitcher, Okla., to Columbus, Kan., a distance of 20 miles.

OPENING OF THE FRENCH CHAMBER

Text of Declaration of Policy Read by M. Paul Painleve — Letter Tells of Russia's Firm Stand in the War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—The Chambre des Deputes was filled to overflowing when M. Painlevé, one of the first of the ministers to arrive, was seen making his way to the government bench. He was immediately surrounded by a large number of deputies who offered their congratulations. The beginning of the sitting was marked by the welcome extended by M. Paul Deschanel, president, on behalf of the whole Chamber, to M. Basly, Mayor and deputy of Lens, who once more took his seat in the Palais Bourbon after three years of captivity. Amid great cheering he thanked his colleagues for their welcomé and declared that the morale of the populations of the invaded districts remained as high as ever. A letter from M. Tereschenko was also read declaring Russia's decision, in spite of all difficulties, resolutely to carry on the struggle for the triumph of the great cause. M. Paul Painlevé, Premier and Minister for War, then mounted the tribune and read the following declaration of policy:

THE MINISTERIAL DECLARATION OF POLICY

Gentlemen,

This is not the time for long speeches or long programs. To gather together all the material and moral forces of the nation for the supreme phase of the struggle, such is the duty to which the Government should entirely devote itself. The more the war is prolonged the more it demands of us all a greater abnegation and a greater spirit of sarifice; the nearer we get to its close the more essential will the moral resistance of the nation become to victory. It is against this moral resistance that our enemies, unable to conquer us on the fields of battle, announce that they intend to redouble their efforts. It is for the Government to increase its vigilance against these insidious enterprises and to act energetically against those who lend themselves to enemy propaganda.

In the proceedings which have been opened, as well as in any that may be inaugurated, justice will take its course without hesitation, without weakness, and especially without any personal consideration. Whoever becomes the accomplice of the enemy must bear the full penalty of the law. The Government counts on the patriotism of each citizen and on the discipline enforced by opinion so that justice may accomplish its task calmly and with dignity, free from imprudent generalizations, biased rumors, and the violent polemics of parties. Whatever their outcome these deplorable affairs cannot affect any party.

But no enemy intrigues, no individual weaknesses, can turn France from her unshakable resolution. This resolution springs from the purest traditions of our race, from those generous principles of freedom which the revolution has spread among the peoples and which today rallies the civilized world against German imperialism. If France continues this war, it is neither from motives of conquest or of vengeance, it is to defend her liberty and her independence, as well as the liberty and the independence of the world. Her claims are those of justice; they are independent of the issue of battles. She solemnly proclaimed them in 1871, when she was a conquered nation; she proclaims them today when she makes the aggressor feel the weight of her arms. Disannexation of Alsace-Lorraine, reparation of the damage and ruin caused by the enemy, the conclusion of a peace which shall not be a peace of constraint and violence holding within itself the germ of fresh wars, but a just peace in which no people whether weak or strong shall be oppressed, a peace provided with efficacious guarantees protecting the society of nations against aggression from any power, these are the noble war aims of France, if aims of war can be spoken of in the case of a nation which for 44 years, in spite of its unhealed wound, did everything to save humanity from the horrors of war. Until these aims have been attained France will continue to fight. Prolongation of the war one day longer than necessary would make us guilty of the greatest crime in history; but to stop the war a day too soon would be to hand France over to the most degrading servitude, to a material and moral misery from which nothing could deliver her. This is what every soldier in our trenches, each workman, each peasant, in the factories or in the fields knows. It is this which makes the indissoluble unity of the country in spite of all trials; it is the secret of this discipline in freedom which victoriously opposes itself to the ferocious brutality of German militarism. Such discipline based on reason and mutual confidence, former governments have maintained for three years. The present Government knows no other.

It is not, however, only the efforts of its citizens, but the whole material forces of the country which must be directed towards this one aim: the war. The national defense is a block which cannot be regarded as composed of fragmentary pieces; effectives, munitions, commissariat transports, are so many problems which cannot receive isolated solutions, for they are closely related to one another. There must be a vast effort at coordination which, studying the needs and the resources, knows how to increase production, impose indispensable restrictions, stop speculation and the rise of prices by putting at the disposal of the nation itself all the resources which it possesses. This is a difficult program which the Government will endeavor to realize, by forcing private interests to yield to more of the commonwealth, but it is perfectly aware that it is the nation itself which, with conscious patriotism, can put forward the best effort. When the safety of the country is at stake who would hesitate to impose on himself sacrifices, even those of a painful nature. However painful, they can but be inconsiderable in comparison with the sufferings of our soldiers.

Such a necessary coordination of the forces of the country is called for just as imperatively among the Allies. Fighters in the same sacred cause, they must act as if they formed but one nation, one army, one front. Since the defeat of one among them would involve the defeat of all, since victory will be a common victory, they must share their men, their armies and their money. Only thus will the superiority of their forces, which up till now have not been sufficiently concentrated, become overwhelming. Such a policy will enable France to face, without exhausting herself, both her economic needs and the protection of her frontiers. Since the month of August, 1914, the French army has acted as the invincible shield of civilization, her sacrifices have been immense, and it is essential to the issue of the war that she should maintain her vigor to the end.

The problems of the war, however absorbing they are, must not hide from us those of the period following on the war, for if we do not face them, we shall run the risk of being taken unawares. The period which will follow the close of hostilities should be prepared for long ahead as carefully as the mobilization.

The reconstruction of the reconquered territories, the fixing of a program of large works which will multiply our industrial forces and regulate the return to normal life, thus preventing the difficulties of unemployment for the demobilized men, the powerful development of the production and the credit of France; the association of the nation in the exploitation of fresh industries; the provision for the transformation of the war factories in times of peace; the establishment of our fiscal system on a basis of just, bold and well coordinated taxation; the insuring of the loyal application of the reforms introduced in the relations between employers and employees in order to adapt them to practical conditions, these are some of the leading ideas which must guide us in the development of our ardent democracy. When after these years of suffering our soldiers return to their homes, no one will be found to grudge gratitude and justice to these men, these heroes, who will have enabled right to triumph in the world.

Before closing this ministerial declaration, let us cast a glance at the immense line of battle. If the Russian front has caused us some painful disappointments, we must hope that the new republic will draw from the very excess of her peril the strength to secure again unity and discipline. On all the other fronts: on the Carso, on the Sereth, on the Cerna, as in Artois, for months past, great things have been done, the results of which, more real than apparent, will reveal themselves by their consequences. In the plains of Eastern France, the first American contingents are training in close comradeship with our best troops. As for our army, under the impulsion of a chief whose splendid abilities are being proven every day, it has added a fresh luster to the symbolic name of Verdun. Never has the morale of the army been more impervious, never have the troops felt more certain of themselves. In order that its marvelous heroism may be preserved it is necessary that the army should know that the public powers are vigilantly keeping watch over its needs: without interfering with the high command, the parliamentary and governmental control will know how to perform their duty.

In this as in everything else the Government counts on the close collaboration of Parliament, whose initiatives and continuous efforts have resulted in signal services, the nature of which the future will bring to the light of day.

Claiming the full authority which accompanies such functions as ours, we shall not endeavor to hide behind a facade of optimism the responsibilities which rest upon us. We shall invite your judgment on them all. Since you consider us worthy of so heavy a task, we will justify your confidence by our energy and our sincerity.

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SERGE, SATIN and VELVET PRICED from $19.75 to $97.50
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EVIDENCE GIVEN OF GERMAN AIMS

Committee on Public Information Issues Annotations on Flag Day Address Delivered by President Wilson at Capital

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Committee on Public Information has just issued annotations on President Wilson's Flag Day address in Washington, which give illuminating evidences bearing on Germany's plans. The annotations were prepared by Professors Wallace Notestein, Elmer Stoll, August C. Krey and William Anderson of the University of Minnesota, and Prof. Guernsey Jones of the University of Nebraska. Extracts follow:

"The present German Empire and its Constitution was formed not by the people but by the 25 kings and princes of Germany, headed by the King of Prussia. Bismarck wrote the Constitution and regarded it as adopted when the German princes and kings approved it. It is perfect from the standpoint of the kings and princes, especially of the Kaiser, who, as King of Prussia, controls two-thirds of the people and two-thirds of the land of Germany.

"Bismarck did not choose to leave the people out entirely; thus the German Constitution provides for an elected House, called the Reichstag. It is chosen by manhood suffrage of those over 25 years of age. The districts established in 1871 are unchanged today. This means that the large cities which have grown up since 1871 and contain the laboring vote are but partially represented, and the German Government dares not change these districts, because it would mean an increased vote for the laboring classes and the Socialist Party. Yet, under the Constitution, the popular house is merely a great debating club, which may talk and go through the forms of considering legislation, but is not a real factor in the German Government. It is little more than a convenient piece of political scene-painting, and the room where it meets has been well called by one of the members the 'Hall of Echoes.'

"The real power in the German Parliament lies with the Bundesrat, a body of 61 members, which meets in secret. It is composed of diplomats appointed by the kings and princes of Germany, Prussia having the largest number. These ambassadors vote at the direction of their sovereigns, and as the King of Prussia is the most powerful and appoints the Chancellor, who presides over the Bundesrat, he has enough votes to veto any measure. The Bundesrat is not only safe from democracy, but it is the body through which the Emperor, as King of Prussia, can really control Germany. Here are originated almost all bills, and all legislation must be approved by the Bundesrat; this means, in other words, by Prussia and its King, the present Emperor William II. It is thus that Germany has been Prussianized in its government and filled with the political ambitions and military ideals of a state whose best models of a ruler are still, in the Twentieth Century, Frederick the Great and his brutal father.

"It is the Emperor who declares war and makes peace, nominally with the approval of the Bundesrat. Even this body is not consulted if the war is defensive. Whether a war is defensive or offensive is a matter for William II to determine, and he so determined when he declared the present war and only officially informed the Bundesrat of the fact three days later. It is this Government, comprised of a group of kings and princes, led by the King of Prussia, that the pro-Germans praise as the most democratic in the world. What they mean is that for the sake of keeping the people quiet and submissive to their military aims the autocracy grants them old-age pensions and clean streets, and in return expects them to send their sons to any war and to commit any act for the sake of a state where irresponsible medieval-minded sovereigns still believe in this Twentieth Century that they rule by divine grace and are accountable only to God. But the god that they have in mind is a war god whom they have created in their own image.

"This pictures but half of what we mean by autocracy, for it leaves out of account the government of the most powerful state in Germany, that of Prussia itself. When one knows that in Prussia the voters are divided into three classes according to their wealth, and one nobleman's or rich man's vote may be equal to that of 10,000 laborers, and that actually 4 per cent of the wealthy people count for as much as 82 per cent of the laboring and poor class, some may think that this is efficient government; but the only people they can get to agree with them are the Prussian nobles, landowners, and capitalists. This explains why the German people have no real power in Germany, and why two-thirds of them in Prussia have the merest shadow of voting rights which they must exercise by word of mouth in the presence of their employer or landowner. (See Hazen, 'The German Government,' published and distributed by the Committee on Public Information.)

"The militaristic group which started the war without consulting the people's representatives, have been equally contemptuous of public opinion in conducting it. In England there have been two sweeping changes in the Cabinet in response to popular demand, and in France both Cabinet ministers and army leaders have been changed; but in Germany even when, after three years of war, popular discontent led to the fall of Bethmann-Hollweg, the first secret conferences concerning his successor were evidently with the army generals and then with the Crown Council, at which the Crown Prince was present. The new Chancellor, Michaelis, was so far from being the choice of the people that even the most hostile groups in the Reichstag did not know what to make of him. How little the new Chancellor was the choice of the people, how little he himself now intends that the people shall rule appears from the following speech since he took office (on July 19): 'I also consider it desirable that the relations of confidence between Parliament and the Government should be made closer by calling to the leading executive positions men, who, in addition to their conciliatory character, possess the confidence of the great parties in the popular representative body. All this is, of course, possible only on the assumption that the other side recognizes that the constitutional right of the Imperial Administration to conduct our policy must not be narrowed. I am not willing to permit the conduct of affairs to be taken from my hands.'

"Some of the German conceptions and plans are indicated in the quotations that follow. These quotations are necessarily brief, and for that reason they may seem somewhat sharp, but they are none the less typical of the spirit that is to be found in scores of German pamphlets and books, in a wide range of newspapers, and, indeed, in the conversation of a large number of intelligent Germans. It must not be supposed, of course, that all Germans knew the bitter logic of such notions. Probably a majority did not. But unfortunately a powerful and increasing minority, a clamorous minority, were in favor of the policy of military aggression. By 1908 they were able to criticize the Kaiser openly for the indiscretion of having talked better relations with Britain; by 1911 they were strong enough to voice widespread censure of the Government for its failure to fight on the issue of Morocco; by 1914 they found suitable occasion to rush the country into war. Today (September, 1917) they are holding out for the policy of annexation and indemnities.

"These quotations explain not only Mr. Wilson's words, but why the world is in arms against the German menace.

"'Our fathers have left us much to do. The German people is so situated in Europe that it need only run and take whatever it requires. . . . Today . . . it is for Germany to rise from a European to a world power. . . . Humanitarian dreams are imbecility. Diplomatic charity begins at home. Statesmanship is business. Right and wrong are notions indispensable in private life. The German people are right because they number 87,000,000 souls. Our fathers have left us much to do.' (O. R. Tannenberg.)

"'Since Bismarck retired there has been a complete change of public opinion. It is no longer proper to say "Germany is satisfied." Our historical development and our economic needs show that we are once more hungry for territory, and this situation compels Germany to follow paths unseen by Bismarck.' (Daniel Frymann.)

"'I hope it [Germany] will be granted, through harmonious cooperation of princes and peoples, of its armies and its citizens, to become in the future as closely united, as powerful, and as authoritative as once the Roman world empire was, and that, just as in the old times they said "Civis romanus sum," hereafter, at some time in the future, they will say, "I am a German citizen."' (Kaiser's speech of Oct. 11, 1909.)

"'The projected Middle Europe would, through its hold on Constantinople, close the chief outlet for the exports of the Russian Republic. It would, through the erection of a kingdom of Poland, united to Middle Europe, take away from Russia almost its entire manufacturing area. Such an Empire would do little less than bring the Russian Republic into economic dependence upon the Teutonic Powers. And this economic dependence could be used as a club to bring political dependence as well. The results of this for the future of Russia are easy to see. All Morocco in the hands of Germany; German cannon on the routes to Egypt and India; German troops on the Algerian frontier—this would be a goal worthy of great sacrifices. . . . When we can put 5,000,000 German soldiers into the field we shall be able to dictate to France the conditions upon which she may preserve the empire of Northern Africa, "New France." . . . We do not desire "compensation" either in Suez or on the Kongo. We have entered upon a struggle in which the stake is the power and future of the German Empire.' (Maximilian Harden.)

"The rapid industrial development of Germany after the war of 1870, though due to economic causes, greatly enhanced the prestige of the military classes, who assumed the credit for it. Their present position on the war map is highly advantageous to them from an economic point of view, for they control the chief centers of European industry outside Great Britain. They hold the greater part of Belgium, one of the most highly developed industrial centers of the world. They are exploiting the chief mining and manufacturing part of France, the oil and wheat fields of Rumania and one of the few important manufacturing districts of Russia. They have secured the Balkan corridor to the Near East, with its boundless possibilities of commercial exploitation and of further political aggression in the direction of Egypt and India. If they can retain these conquests they will be permanently enriched at the expense of their impoverished neighbors. If they can capitalize their present advantageous positions on the war map, whether by annexations or otherwise, this war also, like that of 1870, will appear in the light of a profitable business adventure. War itself will indeed have become one of the greatest of national industries, with the military caste necessarily in supreme political control. In such an atmosphere democracy cannot develop. Nor can the triumph of democracy be expected in Germany till the prestige of the military caste has been destroyed.

TROOPS THANKED OVER MAYOR'S VETO

CHICAGO, Ill.—Over Mayor William H. Thompson's veto the Chicago City Council today passed a resolution commending Gov. Frank O. Lowden for sending troops to Chicago last summer to prevent a meeting of the Peoples Council of America for Democracy and Terms of Peace.

Liberty Loan Mass Meeting

SPEAKERS:

HON. FRANKLIN K. LANE
Secretary of the Interior

HON. LESLIE M. SHAW
Ex-Secretary of the Treasury

HON. SAMUEL WINSLOW will preside

Tremont Temple, Boston, Tuesday, Oct. 23
AT 8 P. M.

MUSIC BY TEEL'S BAND

LIBERTY DAY
Wednesday, October 24

Let us make this a memorable occasion—a Red Letter Day in our Country's history.

We are her DEBTORS for great things, among them liberty, education and opportunity for advancement.

We are now offered the privilege of becoming her CREDITORS—of underwriting a part of the Second Liberty Loan.

Her future safety depends, in large measure, upon the success of this underwriting; and upon her safety depends your safety and my safety—yes, the safety of the whole world. To fail to make this loan would be a greater disaster than to lose several battles.

In response to President Wilson's appeal to specially observe this day, the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company employees are joining hands with each of the several Liberty Loan committees throughout New England. Our commercial offices at 119 Milk Street and 84 Boylston Street will be devoted to the sale of Liberty Bonds on that day. We will give our personal attention to the receipt of subscriptions or requests for information, whether from our subscribers or from the general public.

Telephone subscribers in Boston desiring information in regard to the Liberty Loan on Liberty Day can secure it by signalling the operator and calling

"Liberty Five Billion"

Communication will then be established with a representative of the Liberty Loan Committee in Boston.

NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY
GEORGE W. CONWAY, Division Commercial Supt.

GOV. BEECKMAN IS TO VISIT AYER CAMP

Accompanied by Members of Staff, Rhode Island Executive Will Officially Review the Men From His State

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMP DEVENS, Ayer, Mass.—Governor Beeckman of Rhode Island will pay an official visit to Camp Devens on Thursday, accompanied by members of his staff. He will review the Rhode Island men in the national army encamped here, after which he will tender a reception to officers in camp. Within a few days, Governor Beeckman and Mrs. Beeckman will sail for France to greet the American men on the battle front.

This official visit to Ayer will complete the Governor's visits to the camps where the Rhode Island men are in training, as he has already visited Boxford, Westfield, and Framingham. He is expected to reach Ayer at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and after being met by officials will be escorted to the headquarters of Maj.-Gen. Harry F. Hodges. An inspection of the camp will follow and at 3 o'clock a review will be held.

Next Wednesday will be known as "Liberty Day" here, and all military work will be suspended, and visitors will be allowed the freedom of the camp. Every automobile entering the grounds will be taxed one dollar to assist the Liberty Loan drive, and each passenger in the machine will be assessed 25 cents. For the entertainment of the visitors on that day many features have been planned, including a long list of sports in the morning, followed by unique and amusing events of an army athletic meet, band concerts, and a football game in the afternoon.

Lieut.-Col. E. K. Massee is in charge of the plans for the big drive, and though the tax levies will not be enforced over protests, it is believed that all of the visitors on that day will be willing to comply, and thus help along the work.

Many of the aliens have been formed into classes for instruction in English under S. P. Paparone, a recruit from the North End, Boston. He is well qualified for the work, having been for eight years an interpreter for emigrants for one of the big steamship companies. In the three hundred and first infantry regiment there are more than 50 men who speak practically no English, and scattered through nearly every company are men who find great difficulty in understanding the instructions given them by their officers.

In the depot brigade, a class of men is using old primary readers donated by the Lowell public schools. The Lowell Public Safety Committee is planning to provide more modern texts for the class, which numbers about 200 men, but few, however, are from Lowell.

Persistent rumors are still afloat in camp that the final 15 per cent of selected men will be sent directly South. Maj. Reginald Wainwright, assistant chief of staff, states that he has no information to this effect. He has been notified that the men will not arrive here on Oct. 29, as first expected, however.

An opportunity for a recruit to suddenly rise to high rank was announced by Lt.-Col. E. K. Massee, division judge advocate. The post of assistant judge advocate which carries the rank of major is vacant, and Lieutenant-Colonel Massee is authorized to select a qualified man from any source within the srvice.

Private B. A. Burdick, a Cambridge boy, has been appointed Col. Frank Tompkins' chauffeur, and another appointment was that of Edward Mack to the post of division intelligence officer of athletic activities.

Members of the war library committee of the American Library Association visited camp yesterday, and inspected the site of the new library near the postoffice on the main road of the cantonment. Among those in the party were Matthew S. Dudgeon of Washington, D. C.; Charles F. D. Belden of Boston; John A. Lowe, agent of the Massachusetts Library Commission, and who is to be camp librarian, and C. T. Tilton of Lynn.

Recruits Arrive at Westfield

CAMP BARTLETT, Westfield, Mass.—The drive for recruits for the Eighth Massachusetts Regiment here is proving a success, and last night 21 young men arrived in camp from Boston, Cambridge, and Lynn.

A school for selected privates and noncommissioned officers is held daily, and the men are making good progress in their work. The men of the regiment are well provided for in the way of clothing, and they can remain in camp several weeks longer without experiencing any difficulty.

Capt. William G. Pond, adjutant of the sixth infantry has returned from Washington where he went to receive instruction regarding the soldiers' insurance plans, and he will shortly enlighten his brother officers as to the workings of the new bill.

Harvard Men Cut Wires

Harvard students will receive another practical step in their training today when they will march to the Fresh Pond trenches and cut the barbed-wire entanglements. This will be an innovation in the course, and will be illustrated to the men in training by the French officers.

Cape Cod Canal Plan Indorsed

Brig.-Gen. John A. Johnston, commanding the northeastern department, declared yesterday that the Cape Cod Canal is one of the strategic points of the Atlantic seaboard, and should immediately be taken over by the Government. He has just returned from an inspection of the waterway and was much impressed with its importance as a military and naval route. His opinion, forwarded to Washington, and concurred in by officials there, may attract attention which will result in the taking over of the canal by the Government.

While on his trip of investigation, Brigadier-General Johnston also visited New York, the Springfield armory and Camp Bartlett at Westfield.

Engineers Need Skilled Men

The War Department is urging men from manufacturing concerns to join the United States Engineers, a regiment composed of skilled men for the "gas and flame" service overseas. They will be trained at the American University in Washington, D. C., and it is expected will be ready to commence service by Thanksgiving.

The army recruiting station sent 37 men to Ft. Slocum yesterday, four to Camp Syracuse, two to the twenty-fifth engineers at Ayer, three to the eighth infantry at Camp Bartlett and seven to the coast artillery at Ft. Banks.

The navy forwarded 11 volunteers to Norfolk, Va., and of 25 other applicants, eight were passed for later enlistment.

Recruiting for the British-Canadian Mission was brisk yesterday, 60 men from Hartford, Conn., and 30 more from Lowell visiting headquarters to join the British and Canadian armies. Later last night 76 recruits marched to the North Station to entrain for military camps in Canada.

Flying squads of British Canadian Recruiting Mission officers and men will visit Worcester, Lawrence and Lowell, Mass., Nashua, Manchester and Keene, N. H., this week.

Campaign for $4,000,000 Planned

James A. McKibben, secretary of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, Joseph Lee, president of the Playground and Recreation Association; Charles Jackson, secretary of the Harvard Alumni Association, and Fred A. Richardson, manager of the War-Camp Community fund, left for Washington, D. C. last night to attend a national conference called in the interests of mobilization of community resources.

Trained workers are now mobilizing the forces, but the conference will outline plans for a national drive for $4,000,000 of which New England's share will be $700,000. Boston will be asked to raise $200,000.

Course in Modern Warfare

FRAMINGHAM, Mass.—Arrangements are practically completed for the new course of instruction in modern warfare by the Harvard Reserve Officers Training Corps men which will commence next Monday. Col. Willis W. Stover, commanding the fifth regiment, has been in Cambridge in consultation with the French officers, and the course is now well mapped out. The training officers received their instruction from French Army officers at Ft. Riley and Ft. Funston, and it is claimed they are now as efficient as their teachers.

The expense of the course will be borne by officers of the fifth who are enthusiastic over the forthcoming visits from the Harvard Training Corps men.

Work of Women Reviewed

Members of the Women's City Club in session yesterday, discussed the work being done throughout the State by the woman's committee of the Council of National Defense.

Mrs. Robert Lovett described the work of the Y. W. C. A. hostess house at Ayer, and advocated the erection of such houses in Bowdoin Square, and at the North Station where there are no opportunities for the soldiers and sailors to meet their young women friends. Other speakers were Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer, Miss Mary Beard, Mrs. Barrett Wendell, and Mrs. Frederick S. Mead.

Plans Made for Y. M. C. A. Fund

Plans for raising Massachusetts' part of the $35,000,000 Y. M. C. A. Red Triangle War Work Fund, were discussed at a meeting of leaders in the campaign at the Boston City Club yesterday. The Rev. Brewer Eddy, recently back from work in Y. M. C. A. huts in British prison camps, told of the work of the Y. M. C. A. at the front. Kenneth Koobie of Camp Devens explained the work of the Y. M. C. A. in the cantonments of the United States, and the other speakers were L. B. Plympton and E. N. Huntress, both engaged in Y. M. C. A. work.

Better Ayer Roadway Urged

Improvement of the highway between the town of Ayer and Camp Devens by the Federal Government is urged by Charles H. Gibson, former Boston park commissioner, in a letter he has just written to Secretary of War Baker at Washington. It is pointed out that the operations of the department in establishing the cantonment at Ayer have resulted in great wear on this roadway, which the town claims it has no available funds to improve.

While, Mr. Gibson understands, efforts are being made by the Massachusetts State Highway Department and county officials to cooperate with the War Department in improving the road, he declares the condition of the thoroughfare is so poor that any question of apportionment of cost might well give way to some immediate reconstruction work on this road used by thousands of vehicles every week.

The former park commissioner thinks it not unreasonable for the War Department to be asked to repair the highway, as an emergency measure, and leave the apportionment of the cost to be adjusted at a later date, if this is possible. Mr. Gibson states that if Secretary Baker has occasion to pass over this highway on his visit to Massachusetts this week he "will agree with everyone that something should be done on this matter without delay." Immediate action before conditions of winter arrive and make road construction impossible is urged

ORDER TO ADMIT LIQUOR STOPPED

Much May Have Come in Under Instructions Sent Out by the Treasury That Were Quickly Recalled — Clash of Laws

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Treasury Department recalled on Monday the instructions sent out Saturday to all customs collectors throughout the country to admit to entry distilled spirits produced abroad prior to Oct. 3 last, "either for beverage purposes or for other than beverage purposes." The instructions were based on an interpretation of the food and revenue laws given by Lawrence Becker, solicitor of the Treasury Department, an official of the Department of Justice.

The effect of the decision of the solicitor would be to make available for importation and consumption here the great store of whiskey, cordials, liquors and other distilled beverages produced abroad prior to the enactment of the revenue law. It also would permit importation of spirits distilled from Virgin Island products either before or after the revenue bill became law.

Mr. Becker ruled that the revenue law approved Oct. 3, repealed provisions of the previously enacted food control law which flatly prohibited the importation of any distilled spirits.

The question has been placed before the Attorney General for a decision, and in the meantime the food law prohibition remains in effect.

That section of the food law passed Aug. 10 after prohibiting the manufacture of distilled beverages in this country, says: "Nor shall there be imported into the United States any distilled spirits."

Section 301 of the revenue law, passed nearly two months later, provides: "That no distilled spirits produced after the passage of this act shall be imported into the United States from any foreign country or from the West Indian islands recently acquired from Denmark (unless produced from products the growth of such island and not then into any State or Territory or district of the United States in which the manufacture or sale of intoxicating liquor is prohibited), or from Porto Rico or the Philippine Islands."

Mr. Becker held that the words "produced after the passage of this act" in the revenue bill, in effect, permitted the admission to entry of spirits distilled prior to the enactment of the act. Instructions, consequently, were addressed to all collectors advising them to permit the importation of distilled spirits produced abroad prior to Oct. 3.

On Monday these instructions were recalled, high officials of the department taking the stand that the question was one of such magnitude that Attorney-General Gregory should pass upon it.

How far Mr. Becker's interpretation of the law became operative before the recall of instructions is unknown. The instructions were 48 hours old when recalled. The collector at New York, for example had all of Monday in which to permit the entry of distilled spirits into the country.

Such admission applied not only to importations arriving on Monday, but also to shipments reaching the United States after the enactment of the Food Control Law and seized by customs officials to await final disposition by the department.

COURT NOT TO BE HELD LIBERTY DAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—Justice Neil of the Tennessee Supreme Court has announced that the Supreme Court will not hold session on Wednesday, Oct. 24, the special day designated by President Wilson for the sale of Liberty bonds. He says: "This adjournment will be taken to enable all members of the bar to give their wholehearted service to this great work on that important day."

FUND FOR FORMER TROOP B

A meeting of relatives and friends of members of old Troop B, Massachusetts Cavalry, now serving in France, was held last evening in the Commonwealth Armory, at which time a permanent organization was perfected to care for the men overseas. Subscriptions were started, and sufficient money was raised at once to purchase a phonograph. A house to house canvass will be made to increase the fund. Officers were elected, and plans for future meetings were discussed.

MR. TAFT SHOWS GERMAN ERRORS

Her Last and Great Mistake, He Says, Was in Thinking U. S. Would Not Fight

NEW YORK, N. Y.—At the Liberty Loan rally on the floor of the Stock Exchange on Monday afternoon, Prof. William Howard Taft said, in part:

"Bismarck, the junker, did not think of a world conquest, but laughed at it. But when the German authorities sat down and considered the success of their application of the doctrine that everything was subordinate to the benefit of the country and the numerous bits of land added by various wars, the success of Kultur gave them large heads, and the belief that Kultur was over everything and that their destiny was to Germanize the world.

"These military authorities said everything should be given up for the State, that the State could do no wrong, that its only wrong was weakness, and its good points were strength and force, that it was their God-given function to Germanize the world. It became such an obsession that it was taught in universities, schools and to the army by its officers. When historians look back on this war they will see that it is a German war, and see how much blood is upon the Germans, headed by the German régime and backed by the Kaiser.

"They reached the point that if the State was to be preferred to everything else, the State could do no wrong, and, therefore, there was no international law which could stop actions of the nations. Therefore, we have the violations of Belgium, the executions of the people of that nation and their deportation to Germany to work on manufacture of munitions. These are only the logical results of the doctrine that everything is subordinated to the nation.

"Thus we have the passive silence of Germany when Turkey, her ally, by governmental order killed 800,000 Armenians. Why interfere with the act of an ally when to do so would mean the loss of that ally?

"The treaties of The Hague provided against poisonous gas and bombardment of unfortified towns. The submarine war, which brought about the slaughter of neutrals, was against international law—but one German general has said that 'there is no international law.' It was the submarine warfare which forced us into the war.

"The German authorities made many mistakes as to state of mind of other people. They thought that with a revolution in Ireland on her hands England would be only too glad to stay out of the war, and that her colonies would not help her. But we have seen how these colonies, like Canada and Australia, have helped to repay the debts to the motherland. They thought that the patriotic spirit of France was lost and that she wouldn't fight. I ask you, is there anything more beautiful than the cool, determined stand of France, with the long thin line of her British allies, when she rolled back the Germans at the Marne?

"Germany's last and great mistake, obsessed by the great war machine, the submarine, was forcing the United States into the war. She didn't think the United States would fight."

CANTONMENT WORK IN MILLINGTON, TENN.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—The government aviation cantonment at Millington is rapidly attaining the appearance of a brand-new town of wood and concrete almost ready for occupancy. More than 6,000,000 feet of lumber have already been used in the 40 houses and 15,000 barrels of cement have gone into their reenforced concrete foundations. The work of building eight miles of sanitary sewers and three miles of storm sewers has been one of the biggest features of the undertaking. Construction of the tile drainage routes across the flying fields will be begun as soon as the ditching machines arrive.

Meanwhile the corn and cotton which cover a large area of the flying field are being gathered, the Government having purchased both crops from the owners.

FIRST MEETING OF CAMPAIGN IS HELD

Win-the-War Election Campaign Is Opened by Great Union Meeting at Winnipeg—Enthusiastic Nonpartisan Gathering

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

WINNIPEG, Man.—The win-the-war election campaign opened last night at Winnipeg when the first public meeting addressed by ministers of the new Union Government of Canada heard the Hon. Arthur Meighen, the Hon. James A. Calder and the Hon. T. S. Crerar tell why and how the Government came into being.

Thousands of persons crowded Convention Hall to the doors and were enthusiastically pro-union. References to men at the front were cheered, and the determination of the Government to sink all party aims and set aside, for the duration of the war, all contentious domestic issues was loudly applauded.

It was a truly nonpartisan gathering, assembled to hear nonpartisan speakers make out a case for a nonpartisan Government.

The Hon. James A. Calder created a sensation by stating definitely that Canada stands on the verge of a financial disaster, that her commitments give rise to the very grave doubt as to whether the Canada of the present can continue to carry the load, and that Canada's problem today is one of reconstruction and development to make a greater and bigger and more productive Canada, that she may be able to bear the burden the war has laid upon her financial resources.

He also explained how the Liberal members of the Government came into the Union, and gave as the reason for the first invitation ending in failure that there were too many intermediaries. The second invitation they accepted only on condition that they should discuss the situation face to face with Sir Robert Borden and his colleagues, with the result that they came to realize it was impossible they should do their duty to their country and yet refuse to come in. He gave full credit to the late Government for the tremendous task they had essayed and the manner in which they had accomplished it. "Canada," he said, "stands at the parting of the ways, and Canada does not know it. The enormous burdens we have imposed on ourselves as a result of this war are simply staggering, and the little Canada of today is in great danger of not being able to carry the load. The statesman's problem of today is to lay foundations for building a bigger and greater Canada to take care of that financial responsibility."

"Right here in Winnipeg," he continued, "and throughout the West, partyism is still strong. Party leaders are already jockeying for position. The endeavor is to get as much as they can for their parties out of the present situation, and the Union Government asks all right-thinking people to rise up in their might and stifle that sort of thing right off."

The Hon. Arthur Meighen went into detail as to the necessity for the selective draft law to reinforce the four divisions at the front, and dwelt upon the position of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his following as counseling delay and even abandonment of any attempt to go forward. He said every vote cast for a Laurier candidate or against a Union candidate, must be a vote to delay or endanger possibility of giving assistance to men at the front.

He also explained the Government's reasons for limiting woman suffrage to the relatives of soldiers. Wholesale enfranchisement of women, he said, would have meant the giving of the vote to tens, perhaps hundreds of thousands of women owing no allegiance to Canada and the empire, whose votes might be a danger in this time of war. He made the definite statement that woman suffrage for the whole of Canada would be given after the war.

The Hon. T. S. Crerar said Canada went into the war of her own free will because she saw that "A great principle was at stake, the principle of human liberty." Therefore it was that Canada was in it to the finish and that the Union Government was symbolic of her earnest determination of prosecuting it to the end.

He spoke of the food problem in Canada, and announced that plans were under way to take such control of the packing industry as will definitely take care of the undue disparity between the prices of pork and the cost of live hogs.

The new members of the Government, he said, had asked for no concessions as the price of their entry. The questions on which they differed in ordinary times were not the issue today. The issue was the winning of the war, and to further that end, old political opponents had joined hands across the council table of the nation that they might sit together and bend their whole energies to that task, leaving minor matters in abeyance until the common end had been gained.

The meeting was presided over by Sir Augustus Manton, who introduced the speakers.

RESNATI BREAKS AVIATION RECORDS

Italian Airman Travels 325 Miles With Eight Passengers in Four Hours Eleven Minutes

MINEOLA, N. Y.—Officials of the Aero Club of America say that the flight of Lieut. Sylvia Resnati from Hampton, Va., to this city in a machine carrying two or more passengers beats all records for any similar achievement.

Lieutenant Resnati arrived at the government aviation field here in his Caproni biplane at 4:21 o'clock in the afternoon, having completed a flight of about 325 miles in 4 hours 11 minutes. He made the trip in a Caproni biplane and carried eight passengers.

Accompanying Resnati were Captain Cappi, Lieut. A. Tantoncia, Corp. A. G. Angelio of the Italian army, Capt. A. W. Hill, Lieut. M. W. Pollock and Lieutenant Erickson of the United States army, Giovanno Basso and F. Francisco Galletti.

Resnati is to make flights about New York City, dropping Liberty Loan pamphlets from the big airplane, it has been announced.

ROTARY LUNCHEONS MEATLESS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

JACKSON, Miss.—All luncheons of the Jackson Rotary Club will hereafter be meatless events. A resolution to this effect was adopted and a copy of it sent to the clubs throughout the United States, with the proposal that similar action be taken. The resolution provides that no beef, pork, or mutton be served at the weekly luncheons for the period of the war.

ALMONDS LITTLE HIGHER

SACRAMENTO, Cal.—Opening prices for California almonds were recently fixed by the Almond Growers Association and are but slightly higher than the prices fixed last year, says the Union. This has occasioned a little surprise among growers. The prices named are as follows: Nonpareils, 19 cents; IXL, 17 cents; Ne Plus Ultra, 16 cents; Drakes, 14 cents.

SHIPS DAMAGED BY SPIES OR TRAITORS

German Vessels Taken by United States Compelled to Put Back to Port From Sea to Undergo Additional Repairs

NEW YORK, N. Y.—At least two of the German liners taken into the government service have been compelled to put back for further repairs after they were well down the bay outward bound, because of work done by spies or traitors in the navy yard. Rumors are current of other damage done to vessels ostensibly fit for the sea which was discovered before an actual start was attempted.

Secret service men have been called upon by officials of the yard to aid them in the hunt for the guilty men.

In both cases where the voyages of the vessels were interrupted it was found that tools had been inserted into almost inaccessible and extremely vulnerable parts of the machinery. In one case a sledge hammer was so placed that when that engine was put into action extensive damage resulted.

These ships both had been subject to rigid scrutiny before they were taken out of the hands of the repair gangs and reported seaworthy. Precautions now have been redoubled and when the exhaustive examination has been completed by officers best qualified for such work certain parts of the boat are virtually sealed up. Sentries are posted with orders that may mean death to the unauthorized intruder who does not heed their challenges.

Evidence confirms the belief that employees of the yard have been crippling the vessels. Besides the fact that such men would be the ones most easily to gain access to the ships, the manner in which the work was done showed a knowledge of nautical mechanics. About 8000 men are employed in the yard.

Since the United States became a belligerent there have been as many fires in the navy yard as previously occurred in three years. An increase in the number of fires was not regarded with suspicion at first as it was conceded that a double force working under high pressure would be more careless than the peace-time work force. The fires have continued with such frequency and in such dangerous spots, however, that they have come to be regarded with almost the same distrust with which is viewed the mysterious series of "accidents" on shipboard.

GENERAL ASPHALT COMPANY AFFAIRS

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Gasoline is now being produced by refinery of Caribbean Petroleum Company, a subsidiary of the General Asphalt Company at San Lorenzo, Venezuela. It is probable none of the gasoline produced will be shipped to the United States, but will be sold at Venezuela and nearby islands, with possibly a limited amount shipped to Panama. Gasoline is now 46 cents a gallon in Caracas, capital of Venezuela.

There has been some speculation as to effect of recent government orders as to shipping on affairs of the General Asphalt Company. The company, however, does not use vessels under American flag and has not encountered any difficulty through commandeering of ships and restrictions placed by United States Government on exports of fuel, food, etc.

Do Your Part

Only 5 days left in which to subscribe to

4% Liberty Bonds

Permanent engraved bonds are now ready for delivery to those who make payment in full

Denominations $50, $100, $500 and $1000

$5,000 of the Liberty Loan 4's Exempt from Taxation Irrespective of Your Income

Old Colony Trust Company

17 Court Street

52 Temple Place Boston 222 Boylston Street

Trifles

A dainty dessert, made with Mazola, which appeals to the National Spirit of Thrift

TODAY higher food quality is only one of many reasons for using Mazola as in this delicious informal dessert.

Since Mazola is a *vegetable oil* (pressed from American corn), it is an important factor in Mr. Hoover's campaign to save animal fats. And thousands of housewives have found that it also *materially reduces the cost of their cooking.*

Mazola has not been established in a day. It has taken months of trial on the part of housewives who at first were reluctant to give up butter, lard or compounds.

But today Mazola, for deep frying, sautéing, shortening and salad dressings has become an indispensable factor in homes that demand quality food.

Olive oil is such an uncertain quantity that you will do well to use Mazola when you want a really delicious salad dressing.

Get Mazola from your grocer in pint, quart, half-gallon or gallon tins—they are even more economical than the bottles.

If after a fair trial you are not satisfied with Mazola, return to your grocer and he will refund your money.

Write today for our free Mazola Book of Recipes.

New England Selling Representatives, AHERN & CAHOON, 131 State St., Boston

Corn Products Refining Company

17 Battery Place, New York

Trifles

To a tablespoon of sugar and 1 egg add enough flour to make a stiff paste. Roll out to about ⅛ inch thickness. Cut out with biscuit cutter. Have Mazola boiling hot and drop in two or three at a time. When they are done they will rise to the surface and turn over—lay on a broiler to drain. Before serving as dessert drop spoonful jelly or jam on each.

MAZOLA

BIG DAILY SALE OF BONDS SOUGHT

New England Committee Hopes to Dispose of $58,800,000 in Every 24 Hours Remaining Until Subscriptions Close

Today's report of the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston that New England subscribed to only $19,996,000 worth of Liberty bonds Monday, making the grand total to date $205,743,000, indicates that only an avalanche of dollars in the remaining days of the campaign will bring this district's total up to its maximum allotment of $500,000,000 and the loan in New England made an absolute success.

Extraordinary efforts to arouse the people from their apparent apathy are being resorted to by the Liberty Loan committee of New England. New Englanders are being appealed to by their governors in some states and other prominent persons in the community. President Wilson's proclamation naming tomorrow as Liberty Day is being impressed upon them. In short, every means of arousing interest is being instituted.

At the rate New England is progressing now it would barely raise its minimum assignment of $300,000,000, but campaign leaders are confident that New England will stand by its traditions and respond to the call of its Government. Subscriptions at the rate of more than $18,800,000 a day must pour into the banks if the minimum allotment of $300,000,000 is to be raised and over $58,800,000 a day if this district is to meet the expectations of the Government and subscribe its maximum quota.

The report of the Federal Reserve Bank is as follows:

	Oct 22	Total
Maine	$1,330,000	$9,438,000
New Hampshire	502,000	5,918,000
Vermont	274,000	3,994,000
Rhode Island	1,951,000	21,546,000
Connecticut	2,754,000	27,230,000
Massachusetts	13,185,000	137,617,000
New England	$19,996,000	$205,743,000

The Liberty Loan Committee of New England today requested all New England banks to remain open in the evening until 9 o'clock for the convenience of Liberty-bond purchasers. The Liberty Cottage on Boston Common will be open till around midnight each remaining day of the campaign. Theatergoers will find it convenient to place their subscriptions at the cottage.

Industrial corporations of New England are finding it to their advantage to put their extra funds into Liberty bonds. These subscriptions have been accelerated by the announcement that undistributed profits of 1917, not employed in the business, may be invested in Liberty bonds. The war tax on such profits is at the rate of 10 per cent, and as the yield of the bonds is 4 per cent, corporations can make an investment in government bonds and still be helping their Government.

Among the subscriptions today were: United Shoe Machinery Company, $1,000,000 additional; Edison Electric Light Company, $500,000; Standard Oil Company of New York $2,000,000 to the credit of New England; Francis Willey & Co., of England; $500,000; R. H. Long Company, Framingham, $400,000; Hope Webbing Company, $100,000; Joseph M. Hezman Shoe Company, $100,000 additional; Lyman B. Goff, $50,000; Soledad Sugar Company, $200,000; South Boston Savings Bank, $50,000; Elseman Brothers, $50,000; Grand Lodge Degree of Honor of the Ancient Order of United Workmen of Massachusetts, through East Boston, $10,000; C. H. Sprague & Sons, $125,000; Blake Brothers, Boston and New York, $150,000.

The Boy Scouts headquarters in Boston reports today that in Greater Boston the Scouts secured subscriptions from 275 persons, making an aggregate amount of $36,150; for New England outside of Boston the amount subscribed was $368,550.

Fort Ethan Allen claims the lead of the army posts of New England on a pro rata basis of subscription. With only 4612 officers and men in all, 3507 subscribed, making a total of $445,850, as compared with $944,500 from the 42,000 officers and men at Camp Devens.

The Liberty Loan Committee of New England today sent the following announcement to the savings banks of this district:

"This committee feels from reports which are reaching them that the fear that withdrawals of deposits would be heavy, is fortunately not being realized. Heretofore they have refrained from urging the savings banks in New England to subscribe to the Liberty Loan, but they now feel that the help of these savings banks is essential to the success of the campaign in this district.

"They therefore urge you to assist by making a large subscription which, in their opinion, and judging from those already received, can safely be, and should be, at least 2 per cent of your deposits.

"The country needs your help and your immediate consideration of this suggestion is asked."

About 300 Massachusetts Civil War veterans enrolled to push the Liberty Loan at the East Armory, East Newton Street, this forenoon, making some 1800 veterans throughout Massachusetts working for the loan. Some 500 Grand Army men gathered at the armory for their first drill since the war and to hear Governor McCall, Col. J. Payson Bradley, past commander of the Massachusetts Department, G. A. R.; John E. Gilman, past commander-in-chief of the G. A. R., and Alfred L. Aiken of the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston. The veterans will distribute literature and in some instances take subscriptions to the loan.

Col. Thomas F. Sullivan of the tenth regiment, M. S. G., and Lieut. Cecil P. Williams, adjutant of this regiment, conducted the drill. Martial music was furnished by the marine band at the Charlestown Navy Yard and the Commonwealth Pier band.

Eleven units constituting the northeastern Department have perfect scores in the purchase of Liberty bonds. These include five companies of coast artillery at Ft. Adams, Company A, signal corps at Camp Bartlett, Westfield; two companies coast artillery at Ft. Rodman, New Bedford, and army recruiting stations in Providence, R. I., and at Portland, Me. All officers and men at northeastern headquarters also have a score of 100 per cent.

Sergt. Ralph H. Cross and Sergt. H. J. Sherrard of the quartermaster's department at headquarters are among the honor men of the department, both having invested all their savings in the purchase of bonds.

Civilian employees in the department have purchased bonds to the value of $80,000.

Camp Devens subscriptions to date are $977,500, and the entire sales of bonds in the whole department of the northeast total $1,200,000.

Tufts College students will take part in the Liberty Loan drive in a body, starting tonight and continuing through Liberty Day. President Bumpus has declared a suspension of activities for all the undergraduates for an entire day, and they, young men and women together, have put themselves at the service of the Liberty Loan Committee of Somerville. The westerly part of the city has been assigned to them as a district to canvass and from the end of college exercises today through tomorrow they will be selling bonds.

Subscriptions of the grain, flour, and allied trades of the Chamber of Commerce, toward their aim of $1,000,000 is nearing the $500,000 mark, figures posted at the Chamber at 10 a. m. today showed $425,200 having been reached.

The largest single buyer of the bonds to be reported among the entire fishing industry was Capt. Levett Hines of the schooner Hazel R. Hines, it was learned today. The vessel just completed a fishing trip which stocked $18,000, and Captain Hines invested $10,000 in bonds.

Leslie M. Shaw, former United States Secretary of the Treasury, who is to be one of the speakers at the rally in Tremont Temple this evening, this afternoon issued a statement in which he urges the purchase of Liberty bonds.

At 9.30 this morning the Automobile Dealers Association Liberty bond drive showed total subscriptions of $1,000,000 for Boston. This is 50 per cent of their total allotment for New England.

Attention is centered on Liberty Day, tomorrow, the object being to make the day a memorable one. Every city, village and hamlet in the New England district will have its celebration. The people are asked by President Wilson and by some of the New England governors to reflect upon the numerous advantages that have come to them through the liberty of the United States and to verify their allegiance to the cause of democracy with their money in the form of Liberty bonds.

In many places church bells will toll indicating the thankfulness of the people for having a democratic form of government. In some communities of New England torch-light parades, rallies, and special exercises of various kinds are being arranged for the day.

It is the belief of Liberty Loan Committee of New England that the celebrations of tomorrow will tend to bring home to the people the fact that the United States is at war for democracy of the world; that all peoples may have a right to govern themselves according to their own desires, to the end that war will be banished forever.

The celebrations in Boston Liberty Day are to be typical of those throughout New England. Events of the day will center about Boston Common, with unusual exercises at the Liberty Cottage and the Parkman bandstand. The speakers will include Governor McCall, Senator Weeks, Mayor Curley and Brig-Gen. John A. Johnston, commanding the Department of the Northeast, U. S. A.

Music will be furnished by bands from the Charlestown Navy Yard and the receiving ship at Commonwealth Pier. Lieut. Godfrey L. Cabot will fly over the Common in his aeroplane, distributing literature appealing for subscriptions to the Liberty Loan. Waddy, Molly and Tony, the three performing elephants at the Franklin Park Zoo, will perform. S. F. Perkins, the kite expert, will be on hand with his kites.

Exercises on the Common will begin at 12:30 p. m., when children from the schools will join in the singing of "America." Elvira Leveroni will sing the "Star-Spangled Banner," and boy scouts will be active circulating literature through the crowd, directing purchasers to the Liberty Cottage and getting applications for bonds.

In the afternoon Boston lawyers will hold a rally at the Suffolk Court House in Pemberton Square, with Henry F. Hurlburt presiding. The speakers will be Brigadier-General Johnston, Thomas J. Boynton, recently appointed United States District Attorney, and it is hoped that Senator Weeks will take part.

The Jews of Greater Boston will hold a rally at Tremont Temple in the evening, at which Max Mitchell will preside. Invitations have been extended to Governor McCall, Mayor Curley, Henry Morgenthau, former United States Ambassador to Turkey; Rabbi Stephen S. Wise of New York, Rabbi Harry Levi of New York, Edward A. Filene and others, to address the gathering.

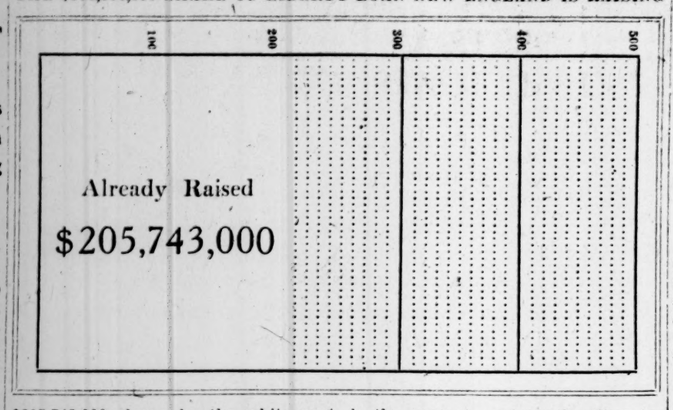
Tonight the Liberty Loan Committee of New England will hold what will perhaps be the largest rally in Boston during the campaign at Tremont Temple at 8 o'clock. The chief speaker is to be Franklin K. Lane, United States Secretary of the Interior, and Congressman Samuel L. Winslow of Worcester, is to preside. Former Secretary of the Treasury Leslie M. Shaw is also scheduled to speak.

In Lynn, at noon today, United States Marshal John J. Mitchell, Joseph Semenaria and Pliny Jewell addressed a meeting of 5000 General Electric Company workers at the company shops. At Waltham, C. F. Johnson Jr. addressed a noon mass meeting. State Treasurer Charles L. Burrill will speak at a mass meeting at Belmont at 7:30 p. m. and at Nahant at 8 p. m. Frank H. Pope will speak.

State Guard Sells Bonds

Ten thousand officers and men of the Massachusetts State Guard are today on the second day of their drive for the sale of the Second Liberty Loan of 1917, and reports received at headquarters at the State House show that already $370,650 worth of the bonds have been sold.

THE $500,000,000 SHARE OF LIBERTY LOAN NEW ENGLAND IS RAISING



$205,743,000 shown by the white part, is the amount so far subscribed by patriotic citizens, who must clear away dotted part by Oct. 27

LOAN SUCCESS FELT TO BE ASSURED

(Continued from page one)

en's committees are doing good work. Most of the subscriptions still are small.

Cleveland started in with a rush and rolled up several millions. Bombs were fired from the top of a high building whenever another million was attained. Lord Northcliffe spoke to a large crowd there on Monday night in behalf of the loan.

The Minneapolis district reports constant gains. The district already has subscribed more than 60 per cent of its minimum total, according to unofficial figures, and promises further good results.

"Arizona has been aroused to renewed activity by the sinking of the Antilles, and we hope to oversubscribe our allotment in a sum sufficient to buy an Antilles second," Harry A. Tritle, chairman of the Arizona committee, wired on Monday.

One of the larger individual subscriptions reported this week was for $75,000 from A. C. Gutzeit of Louisville, a native of Germany. Silverbow County (Montana) workers wired that in five days they had oversubscribed their quota by $1,325,000 and still were going strong. Fond du Lac (Wis.) merchants are accepting bonds in trade at 105. The Kansas City committee declined to accept 3000 automobiles offered for use in the Liberty Day parade. Everybody will walk.

The Caprona aeroplane, which flew on Monday from Newport News, Va., to Mineola, L. I., will "bomb" New York today.

Germans' Money Buys Bonds

Millions Due Will Be Devoted to Prosecution of War

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Hundreds of millions of money owed to German citizens by corporations and individuals in the United States will be used to buy Liberty bonds with which to finance the war against Germany. Already preparations are under way by A. Mitchell Palmer, custodian of enemy property, to employ this money against Germany.

Mr. Palmer, who qualified on Monday as custodian, will be the largest individual purchaser of Liberty bonds. All the money he obtains in his official capacity will go toward the purchase of the bonds.

Transcending in importance the collection of money is the confiscation by the custodian of metals and materials owned by German citizens here, among them cotton and other products that go into the making of war materials. These will exceed in value the amounts owed German citizens in cash. It is estimated that the value of cotton, copper, steel and oil stored in the United States for German corporations will amount to $150,000,000.

PLAN TO SAVE FOOD STUFFS

ST. PAUL, Minn.—Store houses to preserve food stuffs may be established in Duluth, says a correspondent of the Dispatch, as the result of the appointment of L. U. Young by the Public Safety Commission as special investigator of alleged destruction of food stuffs by commission merchants. Will Stoll of the Eastern Kentucky district, stating that working people in that section had been advised not to buy the bonds, as bonds to be issued later would bear a higher rate of interest. The matter has been referred to the federal authorities.

Northeastern Headquarters

Brig.-Gen. Johnston Visited by Two Young Men Back From France

Albert Kittredge, and Charles J. Conway, Waltham young men who have just returned from several months in the American field service along the French front, were visitors at Northeastern headquarters today with a view to enlisting in the aviation section, and while at official headquarters they paid a brief visit to Brig.-Gen. John A. Johnston, commanding the department, who stated he hoped they would be successful in their efforts.

The young men enlisted in the sixty-fifth division of the French army, and saw much active service in the region of the Argon Forest, at Champagne, and other places. They spoke particularly of the endurance of the French soldiers, and of their great bravery, and stated that in their opinion the war was not yet over by any means. The German soldiers, they said, have a great dread of the Canadian regiments, also the aviators. They believe the war will be ended only by the use of more aircrafts, and by heavy artillery fire.

Private Kittredge was decorated with the croix de guerre for special bravery shown on the field after an especially heavy battle close to the German frontier. He graduated from the Waltham High School and later attended Boston University. Private Conway left his studies at Norwich Military Academy to enlist in the overseas service.

Maj. J. M. Carlisle of the adjutant's office has received blanks of application for federal insurance for enlisted men which can be paid for by making certain allotments of pay to be held from the man and paid to his family.

Maj. Edward S. Moulton of the Connecticut medical corps, has received an honorable discharge, secured through the oce of Maj. O. A. Pritchett, adjutant at northeastern headquarters.

The field clerks employed in the various offices at headquarters are arranging for a social on the evening of Oct. 30 in the Hotel Oxford. The affair will be of a costume nature, and there will be games and music. Maj. O. A. Pritchett and Mrs. Pritchett will be the guests of honor.

An additional board for the examination of candidates in the aviation service is soon to be established in Boston in charge of Captain Levine. At present there are nearly 2000 men awaiting examination, and the new board will to some extent, help in the disposition of these cases.

Capt. J. J. O'Hare has been appointed athletic officer of the different units in the Northeastern department, and is making plans for contests and sporting events to take place from time to time. "Army and Navy" day at the Harvard Stadium on Nov. 3, will be a notable affair with all kinds of events and music by military bands.

Maj.-Gen. Harry F. Hodges, commander of Camp Devens at Ayer, was a visitor at the Charlestown Navy Yard today, paying his respects to Capt. W. R. Rush, commandant of the yard.

FOUR NEW YORK OFFICIALS INDICTED

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Four more election inspectors were indicted today on charges of fraud in the mayoralty primaries. They are in the twenty-eighth election district of the seventeenth assembly district. In their territory, Mayor Mitchel received 15 votes and William M. Bennett, three in the original count. The recount gave Mitchel eight and Bennett five. Seventy inspectors have now been indicted.

SETTLEMENT IS EXPECTED

The Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety issued a statment today announcing that the labor trouble impending in the automobile stations of the city has been halted and will probably be settled amicably as a result of a conference held at the Staate House between the men, the Massachusetts Automobile Dealers Association, Executive Manager Henry B. Endicott of the Public Safety Committee, and Mayor Curley. For two or three weeks past the men have been seeking an eight-hour day with the same pay that they now get for nine hours, but have been unable to come to any understanding with the automobile dealers. As it is purely a Boston proposition at present, Mayor Curley desired to have the matter adjusted properly and as a result brought about the conference at the State House. Mr. Endicott, the Mayor and his associates proposed that an eight-hour day might be considered as only just, under the circumstances, and at the adjournment of the session the impression prevailed that their recommendations would be followed out.

NEWSPAPER COURSE OPENS

A new course in "Newspaper Making and Publicity" opens tonight at the B. Y. M. C. Union, 48 Boylston Street, through the cooperation of the Pilgrims Publicity Association. The course in advertising conducted at the Union usually has been broadened in scope to include actual practice in newspaper work and each phase of advertising work will receive attention. A newspaper will be started, the staff organized and all the work in a regular newspaper office will be done. The instructor is John K. Allen, chairman of the Board of Directors of the Pilgrims Publicity Association, a publisher, writer, and advertiser of experience.

CONVENTION PLANS TO ADJOURN NOV. 23

Agreement Reached by Which Delegates Revising Constitution of Massachusetts Will Take Recess Until Summer

After several days debate and two indecisive votes, the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention agreed today to a recess from Nov. 23 to a date not later than 10 days after the prorogation of the Legislature of 1918. The date was made subject, however, to a disposal of the initiative and referendum, and if that measure is not agreed upon, the convention will continue in session until it is either adopted or rejected.

With the date of the recess decided upon, several orders were offered for consideration. Mr. Adams of Quincy introduced one for the appointment of a committee to consider the general economic conditions of the State growing out of the war and to submit a plan for dealing with it, to be presented to the convention next June.

Mr. Besse of Newburyport offered an order directing the committee on rules to prepare another set of rules for the session next summer with the object of expediting the business of the conventon.

Consideration of the initiative and referendum was then resumed. Without debate and by decisive majorities the convention rejected amendments of Messrs. Loring of Beverly and Anderson of Newton, changing the methods for the treatment of initiative petitions in the Legislature.

Mr. Quincy of Boston moved an amendment to cover the method of dealing with conflicting and alternative measures, only one of which is to be adopted, the ballot to afford the people opportunity to discriminate between them, and the amendment which had the largest vote to become operative. On motion of Mr. Churchill of Amherst, the matter was postponed, amendments proposed by Mr. Quincy and Mr. Washburn of Middleboro to be printed.

Mr. Swig of Taunton moved to amend so that the initiative and referendum should not include any law relating to religion, religious practices or religious institutions. He referred to his support of Mr. Luce of Waltham and hoped that some day he should have the privilege of voting for him for Governor. He deplored the tendency of some religionists to bring religion into politics. Therefore it ought to be settled that the initiative and referendum ought not to permit action upon religious matters.

After some debate the amendment was declared adopted by a voice vote, which seemed about equally strong on each side.

Mr. Walker of Brookline then moved to amend so as to permit amendments to an initiative petition by the first 10 signers, in case the petition fails to get the approval of the first Legislature to which it is submitted. This was designed to meet criticisms developed by debate in the Legislature and certification by the Attorney-General is to be necessary to the effect that no fundamental change has been made in the petition. Then the measure shall be submitted to the people in its amended form. If no amended form is proposed the original form is to be submitted to the people.

Mr. Balch of Boston said this was one more bit of camouflage and he objected to camouflage when a question is submitted to the people.

Mr. Walker of Brookline modified his proposition so it would apply to legislation only and not to constitutional amendments.

Mr. Kilbon of Springfield moved to amend so as to make the terms "purpose and scope" of the amendment, rather than "substance." Mr. Walker of Brookline asked unanimous consent to accept the proposal, but objection was made.

The convention voted down Mr. Kilbon's amendment by voice vote. On the Walker amendment there was a rising vote of 98 yeas to 60 nays.

Mr. Luce of Waltham moved a change so that special appropriations may not be held up.

Mr. Powers of Newton had the initiative and referendum laid on the table and offered an order for adjournment over tomorrow on account of it being Liberty Loan Day. He believed the convention would be greatly criticized if the convention paid no attention to the proclamations of the President and the Governor. He urged the grave importance of financing the war.

Mr. O'Connell of Boston appealed to the convention to take a united stand and do everything in its power to support the loan.

Mr. Adams of Quincy thought the convention ought not to debate the matter, in view of the proclamations of the President and the Governor. Then the order was adopted by a large majority by voice vote.

FEDERAL BUREAU SUPPLYING LABOR

Herbert A. Stevens, head of the local office of the United States Free Employment Bureau, resumed work today, having been speedily recalled with the shifting of the office from jurisdiction of the immigration service to the War Emergency Department. Mr. Stevens was on a six months' leave of absence, about one month of which had expired. The office is located in the old Franklin schoolhouse, and during the past few months has been a great help in supplying the Government with expert labor of all varieties on rush jobs.

The War Department at Washington telegraphed the local office today to engage 150 blacksmiths for railroad construction work in France. They are to be sent across in three squads, the first 50 to be recruited for service Nov. 1, the second Dec. 1, and the last Jan. 1. The men are to receive $33 per month and all expenses.

Among the recent placing of large numbers of men to the credit of the local office was the sending to Noank, Conn., Monday afternoon of upward of 100 carpenters to work on wooden ship building.

SUGAR PLACED ON RATION BASIS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Sugar was placed on the ration basis here today. At a meeting of refiners, retail dealers and city officials in the federal Food Administration office, resolutions were adopted limiting the amount of sugar which can be purchased by dealers. A price of 10 cents a pound was agreed upon. The retail dealer, after receiving his share of the limited supply which will be sold to him each week from now till Jan. 1, will then divide it among his customers. He is prohibited from selling any large quantities to any one purchaser. A committee to have charge of the distribution was appointed.

BRITISH WAR FLOUR IS RECOMMENDED

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—In discussing the stated fact that England is selling two-pound loaves of bread for nine cents because she uses "war flour," President Loring of the Pillsbury Milling Company contended that the United States could do the same if Americans would eat a similar bread.

Mr. Loring stated that Americans would not use England's war flour because they preferred what he designated as "better bread at twice the cost." He further said that although English flour is cheaper than the flour used in the United States, other factors also make American bread higher priced, such as the quality of all ingredients, service and distribution.

MT. HOLYOKE COLLEGE

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass.—President Henry C. King of Oberlin College was the principal speaker here today at the annual observance of "Founder's Day" by Mt. Holyoke College. President Mary E. Woolley of Mt. Holyoke gave a luncheon to the trustees and special guests of the college followed by the annual meeting of the Alumnae Association in the afternoon. Miss Eleanor Doak, associate professor of mathematics, acted as chief marshal for the procession of the trustees and faculty to the Mary Lyon Chapel, where the formal exercises were held.

NAME OF BERLIN PROTESTED

A petition to Governor McCall asking him to use his influence to have the name of Berlin, Mass., changed, was received today in the executive offices of the State House, in the form of a letter from Kenneth Baker, a South End schoolboy. The Governor has forwarded the young man's letter to the selectmen of the Worcester County town, asking them to consider the proposal.

FAST MAY TAKE PLACE OF FEAST

President Wilson Considering Proposal to Change Thanksgiving Custom This Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—It is possible that the people of the United States may be urged by the President in his forthcoming Thanksgiving proclamation to make a radical departure this year from the custom that pertains conventionally to that day. The people may be asked to fast instead of feast. The proposition originated with Herbert Hoover, and he has brought the matter to the attention of the President, it is understood. Mr. Hoover has estimated that many millions of dollars are expended on Thanksgiving dinners in this country.

He feels that the people will be glad to cooperate this year in abstaining from the customary feasting, and all in the interest of conserving the food supply. It is estimated that the average United States family spends for a Thanksgiving dinner anywhere from $5 to $25 above the usual amount allotted for the table. If the President should propose a fast day for Thanksgiving, it is estimated that $50,000,000, at the lowest estimate, would be saved.

ARSENAL WORK MAY BE HALTED

(Continued from page one)

out daily three carriages for 9½-inch Howitzers, as well as two 9½-inch Howitzers and 4½ 6-inch guns per day. These new buildings are to be completed in December and January, according to the contracts.

"We have told the union organizers that the Government is willing to investigate the merits of their demands, but the men will not listen to our entreaties and have called the strike."

The strike has been called mainly at the instigation of the structural steel workers' union, represented by L. C. Chadwick, who was at the head of a group of labor men who waited upon the arsenal authorities on Monday afternoon and stated that if non-union labor was permitted, all the union men would be called off immediately.

Mr. Chadwick states that there is no attempt to handicap the United States Army in preparing for a complete victory over the German autocracy. The strike was called, he said, to protect the men against "the breaking down of our wage and working system." Two weeks ago, he says, protest was made but the army officials said they could do nothing. Continuing Mr. Chadwick says:

"All we ask for is the same conditions granted by contractors on jobs outside of the government work, and if we cannot get them, then we stay away, as our first duty is to our families and our future welfare, and it is up to us to see that both are protected. We have as many members as any other class serving under the Stars and Stripes, and every man in the union is ready to shoulder a gun, but they are not ready to allow some people to break us and put us in a position that has taken many hard years of figuring to get away from."

NEW LAWS ENACTED IN MISSISSIPPI

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

JACKSON, Miss.—A new record of legislation was set by the recent extraordinary session called by Governor Bilbo to adjust the tax rate in the State of Mississippi. The session passed more than 80 bills in less than 15 working days. The more important of these were:

A general revenue law, fixing the State tax levy for 1917 at four mills.

A law to enable absentees in the naval and military service to vote in party primary elections.

A soldiers and sailors moratorium law.

A law exempting all shipyards in the State from taxation for the period of the war.

A law legalizing and incorporating the State Council of Home Defense.

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NEW ENGLAND LIBERTY LOAN COMMITTEE

LIGHT CONTRACT ARGUMENTS GO ON

Boston Corporation Counsel John A. Sullivan Charges Edison Company With Wasteful Practices and Willful Inflation

Criticism of the alleged practices of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company in inflating charges to the city, particularly in 1914, the year taken as the basis for determining charges during the succeeding 10 years, and the placing of responsibility for such inflation directly upon Leonard L. Elden, superintendent of the electrical engineering department, featured the argument of Corporation Counsel John A. Sullivan at today's resumed proceedings in the arbitration case between the city of Boston and the Edison company before the Gas and Electric Light Commission.

The corporation counsel, who began his arguments on behalf of the city on Monday, declared that when the Edison company makes the claim that it is losing money on service rendered to the city it is proving that Charles A. Edgar, president of the company, is not a fit person to occupy the position he holds, and that he should be removed. He also criticized what he termed the extraordinary procedure of the Edison company in opening bids for certain repair work as the tenders were received and eventually accepting the bid of the Lundin Electrical Machine Company which came in after the others had been opened.

Commentng on this practice in his brief, Mr. Sullivan says: "This system affords an excellent opportunity to arrange matters privately with a favorite so that he may be certain to become the lowest bidder, but there is no evidence that such an arrangement was made in this instance."

It was stated that the city had been charged twice on the painting of lamp poles, Mr. Elden admitting, according to the brief, that 166 poles installed in 1914 were subjected to the double painting charge. Under the Lundin contract, he said, all of the poles had been painted and that this was charged up on the plant account, while repainting was charged up to the operating account.

Referring to the "unsatisfactory evidence" of the company, Mr. Sullivan stated that Mr. Elden gave the charges for maintenance and operation of lines differently on three occasions originally as $70,051.39, later as $76,000.21 and still later as $75,142.91. He characterized the last-named figure as "an imposition on the city" and declared it should not be accepted.

"In the argument on the cost of supplying energy for the street lighting service," declared Mr. Sullivan, "many instances have been given to show that Mr. Elden's zeal to serve the company led him to misstate the facts and to suppress the truth."

He pointed out that the "yellow ticket" charges to the city show an increase of 60.5 per cent in 1914 over 1913 which is asserted to be "convincing evidence either that the totals were raised in the year 1914 for rate-making purposes, or that an abnormal amount of work was done by the company in that year." "The effect," he added, "is the same in either case—an excessive charge to the city."

Relative to the charge for maintaining underground cables the corporation counsel stated that the city, with 25.8 per cent of the cable in the system devoted to its use, was charged 40 per cent of the repairs for the entire system. A table comparing the charges made by the company for maintaining and operating lines and fixtures with a set of "fair charges" prepared by the city was shown, the city claiming $46,536.51 to be fair, while the company's charge amounted to $75,142.91.

Mr. Sullivan's argument supplements a brief of 215 printed pages, containing about 300,000 words. He charged the company with "wasteful practices, extending over a long period of years;" "willfull inflation" on certain items, awarding contracts without competition; maintaining "an expensive lobby at the State House and City Hall;" falsifying its returns "by including in its statement of legal expenses large amounts of money which were paid to lobbyists who performed no legal service," and with deliberately incurring losses to prevent competition. He said in his argument yesterday:

"The case pending before the commission is one of great importance to the city of Boston, to the Edison Company and to the entire community. It involves the question of the rates to be paid by the city for its street lighting for a period of 10 years from Dec. 7, 1914, which was the date of the contract made between the city and the Edison Company.

"In the period that has elapsed since the execution of the contract, additional lamps have been installed, and the city is now paying over $500,000 a year for its street lighting.

During the progress of the hearings the company gave frequent evidence of its desire to avoid a full statement of the truth. There were many occasions when it resorted to evasions and subterfuges, to the concealment or distortion of material evidence, and to the absolute misrepresentation of the facts. Conspicuous instances are found in the company's concealment of substantial portions of its reserve funds and of all its confidential discounts; in its erroneous statements regarding the emergency connection between the New York Edison Company and the Interborough Rapid Transit Company; in its misrepresentation of the facts concerning the way in which the charges were made up from the workmen's time slips; in the wilful inflation of the account for the incandescent lamp fixtures and of the account for the maintenance of conduit at the L Street and Congress Street bridges; in the nearly successful attempt to impose a double charge upon the city, one in the investment account and one in the operating account, for the replacement of lampposts and tops; and in the misrepresentation as to the number and type of lamps in the Charlestown service.

"The company seems to have regarded the arbitration between a great city and a great public service corporation before a high commission of this Commonwealth as nothing more than a game, under the rules of which the award was to go to the party which had shown the keenest wit and had indulged in the sharpest practice.

"The company chose to award contracts for the greater part of its work to its own favorites, in some instances without any pretense of competition, and in others with only the appearance of competition. This system gave to each of these contractors a practical monopoly in his chosen field and the lack of competition invited high prices.

"It has paid for competing plants sums largely in excess of the actual values, and in some cases of large portions of such plants. For the purpose of securing freedom from competition, it has leased one parcel of property as an electrical substation which it has never used and on which it is committed to pay $1,100,000 of rentals.

"It has deliberately incurred losses in the sale of steam heat to department stores in order to prevent the owners of such stores from competing with the company by the installation of plants or the utilization of existing plants for the production of electricity."

Referring to the company's exhibit, Mr. Sullivan said that while its total investment for poles, lamp posts, wire, cables, conduits and manholes was $2,328,834, the city was charged with $1,825,496 of that amount, which he said was preposterous. He said also that the company had confused its property accounts so that the city and board had difficulty in finding out the exact situation. Discussing favoritism in contracts, he said that one of the construction officials of the company was a director in a concern which obtained a great deal of its work. The Electric Storage Battery Company, he said, obtained its business from the Edison Company without competition, and the General Electric Company was in the same category.

"The city believes that if the company had awarded its contracts after bona fide competition, had refrained from assuming deficits of defunct electrical expositions, had kept its advertising account down to reasonable proportions, had refrained from maintaining a lobby at the State House and at City Hall, had confined its purchases of plants from other companies to cases where it received property value commensurate with the price paid, had refrained from leasing at high rentals unproductive properties in order to suppress competition, had avoided losses due to its steam-heating operations, and had purchased only sufficient property on Massachusetts Avenue to meet its needs for the immediate future, it would have been able to create a fund sufficient in amount to retire seasonably all property which had become inefficient or uneconomical in operation, and to provide new property equal in amount to the value of property lost through deterioration on account of age.

"The city's general claim is that the company's investment and operating accounts are far in excess of fair charges, and that they must be reduced to the level of the fair costs presented by the city; that in determining the fair value a proper reduction must be made for depreciation; that the engineering charges should be taken out of the investment account, and fair allowances made in the operating account for engineering expenses and depreciation charges; that when these charges are determined an addition should be made representing the city's fair proportion of the taxes and general expenses; and that a charge should be made to provide a fair return on the money contributed by the stockholders and invested in plant, plus the money raised by loans and invested in plant, that is, on all the money invested in plant except that portion taken from earnings."

The hearings in the proceedings began in April, 1916, and lasted until June of this year, covering 122 days and providing 9949 pages of testimony.

DRAFT ACT RULED CONSTITUTIONAL

Decision of Court of Appeals Affirms Right of Congress to Raise a Conscript Army

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—That the Conscription Act is highly constitutional; that the examination given conscripts by exemption boards and the procedure provided for these bodies by the President constitute due processes of law; and that courts have no right to interfere with the board decisions unless it appears that these bodies have overstepped their bounds or have been neglectful of their duties, is the decision rendered by the Circuit Court of Appeals made in a test case brought by John Angelus, a conscript, in which the validity of the law was challenged.

Circuit Judge Rogers declared that the Constitution specifically grants Congress the right to raise an army by conscription and points out that Thomas Jefferson drafted a conscription bill for the colony of Virginia, and that four more statesmen whom this nation has produced have sanctioned similar policies.

JAPANESE TO RAISE WHEAT

SACRAMENTO, Cal.—Japanese are going in strong for wheat growing the coming season, says a dispatch to the Union from Auburn. They are obeying the government request that more wheat be planted, and they will plant thousands of acres in that cereal to help feed the nation and its allies.

COAL PROSECUTION IS NOT EXPECTED

Massachusetts Attorney-General Says There Is No Probability of Action Against Dealers on Charges in Federal Report

Prosecution of retail coal dealers in Boston who last April and May "did not hesitate to take advantage of the necessities of the public, and to charge for anthracite a price that netted them unreasonable margins," according to the Federal Trade Commission's recent report, is not likely to be advised by Henry C. Attwill, state's attorney. In reply to an inquiry about his possible action in this respect, Mr. Attwill has informed The Christian Science Monitor that in so far as he is now advised of the facts, there is no probability of recommendation of prosecution, to any district attorney, by his office. Not only does the law of the State fail to provide penalties for extortionate prices, unless the result of a combination, but apparently a conspiracy to create a monopoly must go to the extent of restricting opportunities of competition by persons outside of the combination, as Massachusetts courts have interpreted the law.

Against the coal dealers, therefore, it would probably be necessary to prove that they not only charged unreasonable prices but that they had such an effective combination for doing so that no one else could sell at a lower price than they asked. The Federal Trade Commission's charges pertained to action last April and May, and were modified after being made, by a supplementary statement explaining that the "margins" included all the expenses of the retail dealers. Since the Food and Fuel Control Act went into effect the Federal Government has had control of coal prices, and this act has largely if not wholly superseded State laws relating to control of prices.

In his annual report of Jan. 17 last, Mr. Attwill considered the subject of price control by combinations. "There is a general impression that all agreements among dealers to fix the prices at which commodities shall be sold are criminal acts under the law of the Commonwealth," he wrote. But "although several statutes have been enacted in this Commonwealth with reference to this subject matter, they by no means cover the situation now under discussion." He called attention to "the advisability of a statute which will make it a criminal offense to enter into such agreements to fix prices of commodities of prime necessity or in common use, as may be deemed expedient, and also to extend the principles of the Sherman act to intrastate transactions."

Says Mr. Attwill's last annual report, further:

"St. 1908, c. 454, forbids combinations in violation of the common law in three stated particulars, namely, in that a monopoly in articles of common use is or may be created or maintained; in that competition in the supply or price of any such article is or may be restrained or prevented; or in that, for the purpose of establishing a monopoly in such article, the free pursuit of any lawful business is or may be restrained or prevented. As interpreted by the court in the case of Commonwealth v. North Shore Ice Delivery Company, 220 Mass. 55, this statute created no new offence but only specified certain kinds of combinations in violation of the common law that might be restrained under the provisions of the act. The court in this case apparently limits the effect of this statute to cases where a monopoly is in fact created, or to cases where the opportunity of competition by persons outside of the combination is restricted. It should be noted, also, that this statute provides no penalty for its violation."

A number of other statutes are reviewed by Mr. Attwill, in his report, as ineffective against price-controlling combinations. Under the common law, unmodified by statute, there seems to him no certain relief for the public against extortionate prices of necessaries, unless it appears that there is a combination of the character referred to in the foregoing. Some other lawyers do not agree with him in this respect, and in his recent campaign speeches as candidate for the Republican nomination for Attorney-General, Conrad W. Crooker said there was sufficient remedy for extortionate coal prices in the common law, and he accused Mr. Attwill of not wishing to prosecute the Boston dealers even though a good case could be made against them.

There appears to be no question but that retail prices for coal, under ordinary conditions, are at least the result of a general desire not to start up competition. Some dealers, indeed, frankly admit this, though it is said also that there is competition in finally settling upon a price.

"The only question about which the public is really concerned," says one dealer, "is whether or not we make too much profit. There are advantages in having several small dealers; each gets to know the needs of his customers and their financial responsibility, and there are some physical advantages in a number of small yards rather than one large one. There is competition, in quality of service, as well as in getting business at a uniform price, and that's for public benefit, because good service, from the customer's point of view, might not exist with only one or two big concerns handling all the coal."

There is a strong belief in the coal trade that regulation of the coal business by the national Government, now in effect as a war-time measure, will lead to permanent governmental control. As a necessity, coal, thoughtful dealers say, is destined to regulation of some sort, for excessive competition is ruinous and public ownership and operation will not do until politics has been purified. One prominent dealer in Boston believes the time has come to plan for state or national regulation to be effective after the war shall be over. While the war continues, state laws and the common law become subservient to federal control of many things, as a military necessity. The present tendency is to forget the past and consider only the present and the future. Under past and present conditions, the coal trade is one of the few in which retail prices seem exempt from the influence of competition and yet unregulated except by the extraordinary laws possible in war time.

PRICES PROTESTED AT COAL HEARING

Boston Fuel Committee Seeks Information That May Have Bearing on the Fixing of Fair Maximum Price

Protests against the current high price of coal and the practices of coal dealers were voiced last night at a public hearing held in the old council chamber of the City Hall by the committee that will recommend a minimum retail price for the fuel in Boston. The committee sought information that would help them to fix a fair price, and several times Chairman David A. Ellis had to remind speakers that this was the purpose rather than to answer questions. His reminders were of little avail and the committee got practically nothing of what it sought.

With Chairman Ellis were the other members of the committee, Geoffrey B. Lehy and J. Frank O'Hare and their secretary, Charles J. McGilvray. Mr. Ellis explained that the committee had questioned the retail dealers of the city separately, in the last two weeks, and now desired information from anyone having it to give, as to what the retail price should be. A running fire of questions about conditions in the coal business resulted, from several of the 27 persons, not connected with the committee, who were present.

In reply to these questions, Mr. Ellis said the most complicated fact about the coal situation was that two prices for hard coal at the mines had been fixed by the federal Government—$4.70 for coal from the mines formerly railroad-owned, and $5.65 from the independent mines, a ton. The cost of bringing it to Boston varied also. From the mines to tidewater, at Perth Amboy, the railroad transportation cost about $1.45 a ton; the barge rate to Boston fluctuated greatly and although "company" barges brought some of it for as low a rate as $1 a ton, the rate charged for other barges was now $1.75 to $2. That made a long ton, of 2240 pounds, cost in Boston, to the retailer dealer, at least $7.15 or about $6.30 for a short ton of 2000 pounds. The cost of a short ton, to the dealer, under present conditions, could be considered to range from $6.30 to $7.80.

William A. Davidson complained that the dealers did not give customers all they ordered, but parceled it out in small deliveries. Chairman Ellis asked if that was not the proper thing to do with a scant supply, but Mr. Davidson expressed the opinion that dealers who hoarded coal were "the meanest kind of traitors" and he did not believe stories about a shortage in the supply. A man who said he was from Charlestown, but refused to give his name in public, argued for "the poor widow" who had to buy coal in very small lots.

In Charlestown, this speaker said, dealers were selling coal in bags at the rate of $12 to $13.60 a ton, and many persons could not afford to buy it in any other way. Chairman Ellis said the dealers of Boston had shown a willingness to cooperate with the committee in making a low price for coal in small lots and this matter would receive proper attention. A lower price could be made for coal taken away by the purchaser, in small quantities, from the yard, and a number of small lots could be delivered in one trip of a wagon.

Within a few days the committee will report to James J. Storrow, New England Fuel Administrator, who probably will confirm its recommendations as to a price or prices for coal at retail. About a third of the dealers are yet to be questioned privately. Much of the anthracite received in Boston comes by all-rail rather than rail and water routes, because of the effect of war conditions on shipping, and dealers say they do not get enough to supply promptly all demands of customers. The prices that have been asked for several months, $9.50 for egg, stove and chestnut, and $8.50 for pea anthracite, with an extra charge of 40 cents for carrying the coal in bags to a bin, remain unchanged for current sales, and the dealers prophesy that no reduction will be made as a result of the price-fixing committee's inquiry.

WOMEN'S CLUBS PRESIDENTS

Cooperation with the national Government in the various forms open to women's clubs was reported by all branches of the work at the presidents conference of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs held in the Town Hall, Milton, yesterday afternoon. It was brought out by several speakers that with the country given over to war it became necessary to give special attention to idealism as presented in music, literature and the drama. The president, Mrs. Herbert J. Gurney, presided.

HARBOR MEN ELECT OFFICERS

Officers were installed at the meeting of Volunteer Harbor 4, Masters, Mates and Pilots, Monday evening, in their rooms at Rowes Wharf, it was announced today. The new officers are: Capt. Edward Gray, president; Capt. John A. Barber, vice-president; Capt. Alfred Carleton, second vice-president; Capt. Richard J. Lerson, treasurer; Capt. Charles Collins, secretary; Capt. James Coughlin, chaplain, and Capt. Charles Dolan, trustee.

POTATO PRICES AT WHOLESALE LOWER

Retail Quotations in Boston Maintain Figures of 60 Cents a Peck, but a Drop in the Market Is Expected Soon

Although wholesale prices for potatoes dropped about 15 cents a bushel to $1.60 on the first day of "potato week" in Boston yesterday, the average retail quotation today maintains the high point of 60 cents a peck, notwithstanding exceptionally heavy receipts yesterday. The movement for potato week is national, and the chairman of the Massachusetts potato committee of the Food Administration, Arthur S. Browne, said today that the State would do little campaigning, as the territory has been thoroughly covered by the United States Department of Agriculture.

A movement to obtain potatoes from other than Maine distributing points has been brought about by general market conditions, says I. D. Young, secretary of the Boston Potato Receivers Association, in explaining the diverting of orders from Maine to New York State and further west. "We are getting potatoes from New York, Michigan, Wisconsin, Prince Edward Island and other fields where the crop has been unusually large. Up to the present the movement has not been so large in Boston as last year although yesterday's receipts were about normal. From now on we expect greater quantities daily.

"The market is a little easier than it has been and cheaper potatoes should result. Although market conditions and the large crop should mean lower prices, up to the present the price has been above that of 1916 when the crop was short."

When asked what the prospects were for greater shipments from Maine, Mr. Young replied: "The farmers there are in a good position to hold out until spring if they want to. Last year they made a good deal of money and the crop this year is not so large but that it can be stored easily. Even if they should hold out longer, there would be no shortage of potatoes on account of the increased production in other areas. Digging has been late in some sections and the car shortage has contributed to the high prices."

Use of Vegetables Urged

United States Bureau of Markets Reports an Abundance

Use of vegetables as the major part of the menu is urged by the United States Bureau of Markets as an effective method of lowering the cost of living as well as using the large amounts of vegetables which are brought to Boston every day.

In today's report the bureau says: "Vegetables may be used in abundance at this time to aid the Boston housewife in making a cheap and substantial menu. Spinach again today is cheap, bringing farmers from 35 to 40 cents per bushel. Cabbage and cauliflower also may be bought today at very reasonable prices.

On the farmers' market this morning trading was rather light, after yesterday's brisk business, according to the local offices of the United States Bureau of Markets. Lettuce brought the farmers an average of 35 to 50 cents per box of 18 heads. A small amount of extra heavy heads sold at $1 per box, but the greater part of the lettuce is rather light. Cabbage was sold this morning from $1.25 to $1.50 per barrel of 80 to 90 pounds, with the quality and condition excellent. Cauliflower was among the leaders, with boxes of 5 to 9 heads selling at 85 cents to $1, a few lots going as high as $1.15. The quality shows a great improvement over what was offered earlier in the season.

Loads 117, farmers reporting 114, commission men 15.

Produce delivered and prices received by farmers, retail prices as low as: Apples, No. 1, 1027 bu, $1.50@3, retail 8 to 15c qt; apples, No. 2, 165 bu, $1@1.25, retail 5 to 8c qt; beets, bunch (18), 20 boxes, 50@60c, retail 5c bunch; beets, cut, 129 bu, $1@1.25, retail 4c lb; carrots, bunch, 14 boxes, 60@75c; carrots, cut, 179 bu, $1@1.25, retail 5c lb; cabbage, white (80-90 lbs), 759 bbls, $1.25@1.50, retail 2½c lb; cabbage, Savoy, 62 bbls, 75@85c, retail 4c lb; cabbage, red, 20 boxes, 90c@$1, retail 5c lb; cucumbers, 14 boxes, $8@9, retail 15c each; lettuce, No. 1 (18), 914 boxes, 35@50c, retail 5c to 8c head.

Onions, 46 bu, $1.75@2, retail 6c lb; radishes, 111 boxes, 25@50c, retail 2 bunches 5c; potatoes, No. 1, 245 bu, $2; potatoes, No. 2, 18 bu, $1.25@1.30; squash, turban, 270 bbls, $1.25@1.65, retail 3c lb; squash, hubbard, 113 bbls, $1.25@1.50, retail 3c lb; squash, marrow, 62 bbls, $1@1.25, retail 3c lb; tomatoes, ripe, 165 bu, $1@2.85, retail 10c lb; tomatoes, green, 285 bu, 75c@$1, retail 35c pk; celery, 811 doz, pascal, $1.25@1.50, retail 18c bunch, white $1.10@1.25, retail 15c bunch.

Cauliflower (5-9), 741 bxs, 85c@$1.15, retail 20 to 35c head; greens, 165 bu, 25@35c; parsley, 54 bu, 25@35c, retail 2 oz 5c; parsnips, 151 bu, $1.25@1.50, retail 7c lb; spinach, 922 bu, 35@40c, retail 20c pk; Swiss chard, 68 bu, 25@35c; turnips, 113 bu, 60@90c, retail 2c lb; broccoli, 84 bu, 75c@$1.25; leeks, 74 doz, 40@50c; chicory and escarole, 374 bu, 25@35c; pumpkins, 63 bu, 65@75c, retail 3c lb; kale, 101 bu, 25@30c, retail 15c pk; pears, 117 bu, $1.75@3.25.

There are also small amounts of Bay State squash, 2c lb; romaine, 30@35c bx; fennel, 50@75c bx; kohl rabi, 40@50c bx; oyster plant, $1 doz; watercress, 35@40c doz bunches; quinces, $3@3.50; Italian squash, $1@2 bx; dandelions, 35c bu; artichokes, $1.50 bu; crab apples, $2@2.50 bu; chestnuts, $9@10 bu; Lima beans, $2.50@3; cranberries, $9@10.

MILK STATIONS TO OPEN WEDNESDAY

Boston Public to Be Able to Buy at 10 Cents a Quart by Ticket or 11 Cents by Cash at Various Points in City

Milk at 10 cents a quart by ticket or 11 cents by cash will go on sale at 13 milk stations in various parts of Boston tomorrow morning, in accordance with the arrangement between Henry B. Endicott, the Massachusetts Food Administrator, and the milk firm of H. P. Hood & Sons.

Additional stations will be opened later until about 50 are in operation.

The people of Boston who have been asking for lower priced milk will have until Dec. 1 to show the sincerity of their demand by buying milk "over the counter" and carrying it to their homes. Many citizens of Springfield, Mass., have shown their appreciation of this method of milk distribution and have been obtaining milk at 10 cents a quart for several months.

Food Administrator Endicott declares that the success of the new system in Boston lies almost wholly with the consumer.

Stores which will open for business Wednesday morning are as follows:

A. P. Bencks, Commonwealth Avenue and Harvard Street, Allston.

A. P. Bencks, 509 Cambridge Street, Allston.

Brighton Public Market, Washington Street, near Market Street, Brighton.

Hood's Creamery, Thompson Square, Charlestown.

Hood's Creamery, Central Square, East Boston.

Hood's Creamery, 361 Hanover Street, city.

Hood's Creamery, 329 Harrison Avenue, South End.

Hood's Creamery, 701 Tremont Street, South End.

Hood's Creamery, Huntington Avenue, near Back Bay station.

Hood's Creamery, 403 West Broadway, South Boston.

Hood's Creamery, Upham's Corner.

Hood's Creamery, Grove Hall.

Hood's Creamery, 218 Bowdoin Street, Dorchester.

One of the problems in the sale of milk over the counter has been the difficulty in regulating the sale so as to cover Sundays and holidays. This problem has not yet been solved in Springfield, except through the distribution of additional amounts on the previous days. Boston customers therefore will have to buy extra quantities on Saturdays, and on the day before Thanksgiving Day.

During the period in which milk will be sold in Boston at milk stations there will be five Sundays and one holiday, and it is possible that in that time some plan may be brought forward to take care of the Sunday and holiday trade, either by keeping the stations opened for a few hours in the forenoon of such days, or late the night before.

Ten Cent Milk on Sale in New York

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Ten-cent milk went on sale today in New York. Farmers owning 15 creameries have bought the Modern Dairy Company and through it have started selling to retailers at 9 cents a quart.

ARMY HORSES SCARCE

TOPEKA, Kan.—Horse buyers who have been purchasing animals to later turn them over to dealers with the United States Army officers and those of the Allies, are finding it difficult to procure desirable ones, says a Hutchinson dispatch to the Capital. The farmers have sold off all the horses they can spare and, except where tractors have been purchased, refuse to part with any more.

LOWER PRICE FOR COAL IS FORESEEN

Dr. Garfield Reports General Downward Tendency in Many Sections — Miners Resuming Work in the Middle West

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Fuel Administrator Garfield stated on Monday afternoon that he had received reports from many local administrators indicating a gratifying downward tendency in the price of coal. Reports to this effect came from Harrisburg, Philadelphia, Wilmington and New York, where the retail price of coal has fallen 10 to 40 cents a ton. In Birmingham and Sheffield, retail prices have been reduced as much as 24 cents to $1.25 a ton. The hopeful part of it, according to the Fuel Administrator, is that the retailers seem to be falling in line with the downward tendency.

Referring to the strike situation, Dr. Garfield read a telegram which he had just received from President White of the Mine Workers of America, who has been for a number of days in the Middle West. The telegram stated that all miners in Indiana had resumed work on Monday morning, and practically all in Ohio, while reports from Illinois indicated that miners were moving in accordance with the instructions of the Fuel Administration. The miners in the Southwest are still undetermined, especially in Kansas, where the miners, led by Mr. Howat, their union president, are making an issue of the penalty clause whereby miners can be fined for refusing to work, the fines being collected through the pay envelope. This penalty clause was adopted by the unions themselves, and whatever may be said for its merits in ordinary times, it is at the present, according to Dr. Garfield, a very efficient weapon for bringing pressure to bear on those who are hindering the national output of fuel.

The Fuel Administrator admitted that coal had been hoarded, both for industrial and domestic purposes. This accounts for the inequality of distribution. A hundred thousand concerns are being investigated, and a report will be made covering the amount of coal on hand and the daily consumption. If the amount of coal any firm has on hand warrants it, further shipment will be suspended and the coal diverted to other points. Nor will the Fuel Administration permit a contract for coal delivery to stand in its way in carrying out this policy. In the case of nine firms, further shipment has already been temporarily suspended.

The situation in Chicago is, according to Dr. Garfield, in no way serious, as there is on hand in that city much more coal, both bituminous and anthracite, than there was at the corresponding date last year.

Lack of Cars at Mines

Blame Placed Upon the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad

FAIRMONT, W. Va.—D. R. Lawson, secretary of the Central West Virginia Coal Operators Association, in a statement of conditions in the Fairmont-Clarksburg region says:

"For the second week in October I have received reports from 124 mines in this region whose combined capacity amounts to 314,000 tons; these mines loaded a total of 3389 cars, or 173,460 tons, thus running short of their capacity 140,570 tons; of the total amount not shipped, 93 per cent, or 129,324 tons, is due to the fact that the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad failed to furnish sufficient cars to run the mines to capacity; in cars, the latter tonnage amounts to 431 daily; in other words, these mines could have loaded 431 cars each day more than they actually loaded had they been given all the cars they could load."

BROOM BRUSH IN CALIFORNIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

MONTEZUMA VALLEY, San Diego County, Cal.—Broom brush growing is being experimented with in this valley, which is situated a few miles east of Warner Hot Springs. The first crop was about six tons, and was taken by a San Diego concern and made up into brooms.

AMUSEMENTS

Learn to Sing Properly

Sight Singing Classes Open Wednesday Evening in Recital Hall, N. E. Conservatory of Music. Beginners' Class at 7.45. Advanced Class at 8.30. Excellent Teachers. Music Free. Expense only 10 cents per lesson. Conducted by the Peoples Choral Union of Boston. 21st year.

Filene's

DRESSES—Serge dresses are on the lips of most women who come in.

—A new style is sketched at $15.

It is heavy men's serge. The sleeves have buttons and real buttonholes. There is no white soilable trimming on the dresses. The skirt is pleated all the way round.

—Other new serge dresses at $15 show colored embroidery.

—Other new serge dresses at $18.50 and $25.

Large women's serge dresses, sizes 44 to 52, $19.75.

(Filene's—mail orders filled—sixth floor)

WASHINGTON STREET AT SUMMER—BOSTON

THEATERS

"Capt. Kidd Jr."

"Capt. Kidd Jr.," a "farcical adventure" in three acts, by Mrs. Rida Johnson Young, presented by Cohan & Harris, evening of Oct. 22, for the first time in Boston, at the Park Square Theater. The cast:

Andrew MacTavish .....Robert Vivian
An Expressman .....Alf. De Coursey
May MacTavish .....Mona Bruns
Jim Anderson .....Wilfred Lytell
George Brent .....Lincoln Plumer
Marion Fenton .....Adele Rolland
William Carleton .....Charles Brown
Lemuel Bush .....Thomas Williams
Luella Bush .....Laura Bennett
Samuel Dickins.....Charles Dow Clark
Greyson .....Lee Sterrett
Green .....George Flint
Brown .....Danby Dillon
Ebears .....John Harbin
Long .....Louis De Brauwere

Mrs. Young's play is filled with broad humor and unashamed sentiment of a sort which often came to the stage a few years back, and the piece will doubtless please many persons who found those simpler and perhaps more wholesome stage entertainments pleasanter to their taste than the sophisticated fun usually found in the plays of today. Certainly last night's audience gave many signs of sympathy with the pathetic disappointment of the Scotch bookseller and his daughter May when the buried treasure which they risked their little fortune to discover turned out to be a sardonic practical joke played by an eccentric man of wealth upon his even more eccentric grandson. Happily, however, the MacTavish family finds good fortune after all in their adventure, but how it were better for prospective playgoers to discover for themselves. The MacTavish adventure is made comic from first to last, for this is not a sad play. Its philosophy is cheerful and youthful, and for good measure of humor droll complications are brought about by a zealous bucolic constable who is most firmly convinced that he has the right clew when he is farthest from the facts.

Charles Dow Clark, whom many will remember as the awkward chore boy in "Quincy Adams Sawyer," makes something like a star rôle out of this constable. The author could hardly have intended the part to be made so prominent, but more than once last night the experienced playgoer must have felt that Mr. Clark was saving the show. "Capt. Kidd Jr." depends as much on characterization as on situations for interest, yet the author has not altogether achieved distinction either in her dialogue or in her character drawing. The more need, then, for expert acting to lift these characters above commonplaceness. Such acting was provided by Mr. Clark, by Charles Brown as the eccentric heir, by Thomas Williams as Lemuel and by Laura Bennett as Luella. This is not to say that the work of Messrs. Vivian and Lytell and Miss Bruns was not adequate in a way, merely that they do not manage to transcend the sentimentality of their conventional rôles. The minor parts are played with care, and the pictures of an old bookshop and a Cape Cod farmyard have an air. The large audience laughed pretty steadily throughout the evening.

Boston Stage Notes

Andrew Mack is appearing at the Boston Opera House this week in "Molly Dear," a romantic play by Cecil DeMille, acting an American detective who goes to Ireland to arrest a fugitive lawbreaker. In the course of the story the detective secures the release of his sweetheart's brother from prison and sings several songs, which are an expected feature of every Andrew Mack play.

"The Spreading Dawn," the first film in which Jane Cowl appears, is released in Boston this week. The title is somewhat far-fetched, but the photography is up to the Goldwyn standard. Miss Cowl has a good "screen presence," and shows an easy adaptability to the new technique demanded. The story deals with the love affair of a young girl who wants to marry a soldier and whose aunt tries to dissuade her by letting her read the story of her own unhappy experience. As the girl turns the pages the scenes are pictured through the cut-back device. In the end the aunt's story is cleared up at the same time the happy ending is arranged for the girl. Miss Cowl plays both a young girl and an old woman.

The Henry Lawrence Southwick annual course of interpretative recitals was opened at Emerson College of Oratory, Huntington Chambers Hall, last Friday evening, by Mr. Southwick, with a presentation of "Richelieu." Other recitals will be as follows: Oct. 26, "Romeo and Juliet," Mrs. Maud Gatchell Hicks; Nov. 9, "The Taming of the Shrew," Walter Bradley Tripp; Nov. 16, "Peg o' My Heart," Margarette Josephene Penick; Nov. 22, "Faust," Jessie Eldridge Southwick; Dec. 7, "The Princess," Gertrude I. McQuesten.

"The Wolf," a melodrama of the Canadian frontier, by Eugene Walter, is being played this week by the stock company at the Globe Theater.

The Henry Jewett Players continue at the Copley Theater their run in the English war play, "The Man Who Stayed at Home."

Arthur Guy Empey, author of "Over the Top," is to tell of his experiences during 17 months in the trenches, Friday evening at Symphony Hall.

John Drew and Miss Margaret Illington take the rôles of Quex and Sophie Fulgarney in Pinero's comedy, "The Gay Lord Quex," which comes to the Hollis Street Theater next Monday for a fortnight's engagement.

David Warfield, in his most popular character, comes to the Colonial Theater next Monday evening in "The Music Master."

Miss Alice Nielsen comes to the Majestic Theater next Monday evening in "Kitty Darlin'," a romantic opera made by Bolton, Wodehouse and Friml from "Sweet Kitty Bellairs," the romance of Bath, a military romance produced several years ago, with Miss Henrietta Crosman as star.

After John Drew's engagement at the Hollis comes Miss Maude Adams in Barrie's new fantasy, "A Kiss for Cinderella."

Actor Becomes Producer

"Why have I abandoned the profession of an actor for the onerous duties of a producer? Really, I am at a loss to explain unless it be that my artistic being, if I am to be flattered with the credence that I possess one, craved for expansion," said William Elliott of Elliott, Comstock and Gest, producers of "Kitty Darlin'." "As an actor, I had enough glory. I earned much more than my modest tastes required; I enjoyed trips abroad every summer; I knew the joy of a public's plaudits.

"Not every one can, like Stanislavski, call forth into being a Moscow Art Theater; a Henry Irving is born and not made, and no amount of good intentions could make one such; a Belasco is never a product, he is a creative force. Once this is realized, it will be understood that Stanislavskis, Irvings and Belascos are too few to have charge of all the amusements of an ever growing public; that other producers have to come into being, and that if these others do not lower the standards of æsthetics and of ethics handed to them by the artistic leaders of the theatrical production world, there is every reason for being grateful. I count myself among those who, to the best of their ability, try to follow these leaders.

"For illustration, take 'Kitty Darlin'.' I surely cannot claim the distinction of having invented the form of entertainment called comic opera; nor do I pretend to be a pioneer in the efforts of placing comic opera upon a more deserving pedestal than the one that has been its lot in recent years. But I do claim the courage of my convictions in that, once having come to the conclusion that comic opera is in need of general betterment, I have not hesitated in joining my associates and even in assuming the chief burden of bringing the undertaking to a successful issue.

"Our belief is based upon a libretto that possesses both humor and sense; upon music that never sinks to the level of the cabaret, and upon artists who would do honor, both individually and in the aggregate, to any European operette theater. These essentials secured, we asked of our cast not only good singing, but also good diction, and we get it. Now, in a small way good diction in singing, if made obligatory, will be of enormous service to American music, and we are proud to be able to claim part of this service.

"By inducing a singer of Miss Nielsen's rank to join our forces we have paved the way for those other singers who, probably, under the present circumstances, quite justly, hold comic opera beneath their artistic dignity. We are not art philanthropists. If the public refuses our advances, we will quit; but we will try again, and it is the joy of this trying again and again that perhaps made the actor in me give way to the producer."

Motion Pictures

Miss Mary Garden has begun work on the screen version of "Thais" for Goldwyn. Augustus Thomas, at present making a speaking tour in the interests of the second Liberty Loan, has formed a partnership with Harry Raver in a new picture-producing concern. Theda Bara has completed a screen version of "Du Barry," a French play done some years ago by Mrs. Leslie Carter. "The Struggle Everlasting," a drama by Edwin Milton Royle, is being screened with Miss Florence Reed in the leading rôle. Albert Capellani is now directing for Metro. Exteriors for Mme. Nazimova's first Metro picture are being made at New Orleans. Sir Johnston Forbes-Robertson, it is stated, is to come to the United States to make a motion picture based on "The Passing of the Third-Floor Back."

MIDDLESEX COUNTY TEACHERS TO MEET

Departing from the strictly pedagogical program the Middlesex County Teachers Association, which is to hold its sixty-fourth annual meeting in Tremont Temple on Friday, is to have an address on "The Drama of Today" by William Lyon Phelps, professor of English literature at Yale University at 9:30 o'clock, immediately following the opening exercises and appointment of committees, and another by Rabbi Stephen S. Wise of New York City on "What are We Fighting For?" at 2:30 o'clock.

At 11 o'clock there will be sectional meetings, Charles S. Chapin, principal of the Montclair State Normal School is to speak to the elementary teachers on "The Work and the Worker" and Miss Margaret Slattery, member of the State Board of Education, is to address the high school section on "The American Youth and the New Democracy."

Teachers' Branch Organizes

At a dinner last evening the Teachers Branch of the Boston Equal Suffrage Association for Good Government was organized. Miss Ida T. Weeks of the Roger Wolcott School presided. Miss Anna M. Niland of the Cushman School was elected president. Other officers elected were: Vice-president, Miss Eliza D. Graham of the William Lloyd Garrison School; secretary, Miss Bertha C. Quinman, Roger Wolcott School; treasurer, Miss Priscilla Whiton, Dorchester High School; corresponding secretary, Miss Gertrude Reilly, Roger Wolcott School; directors for two years, Miss Mabel Adams, Horace Mann School; Miss Lena Glover, Dorchester High School; for one year, Miss Ida T. Weeks, Roger Wolcott School; Miss Clara Hinds, Bennett School.

REAL ESTATE

Among the deeds going to record today, was one for the purchase of a four-story swell front brick dwelling property at 96 St. James Avenue, Back Bay, by the Boston Safe Deposit & Trust Company et al. trustees. The property was conveyed by Hamilton Hill, through Percival Sayward. There is a land area of 1540 square feet, valued at $10,800, which is included in the $17,300 assessment.

Deeds to the large double four-story swell front brick dwellings at 610 Columbus Avenue, South End, have this day been passed to a new owner. The property carries a total assessment of $24,200, and $9200 of that amount is on 3293 square feet of land. The buyers is Julius C. Westmoreland.

Charles F. Wilinsky sold to David Bloom, the 3½ story and basement brick dwelling at 767 Tremont Street, together with 1600 square feet of land. The total assessment is $9000 of which $4800 is land value.

Title to the small three-story frame building at 91-93 Traverse Street, at the intersection of 66 Washington Street, North, has been sold by Jacob Berwin to Albert Erlandson. There is a land area of 969 square feet valued at $13,900, the total assessment being $14,200.

BRIGHTON AND SOUTH BOSTON

James E. Butler, owner of the brick dwelling property at 1867 Commonwealth Avenue, Brighton, has transferred title to Ettore Forte. The estate is taxed on a valuation of $10,100, which includes $3800 on 5845 square feet of land.

Property sold in South Boston consists of three brick houses and one frame house, situated at 377 to 381 West Broadway, through to Silver Street, belonging to Hyman J. Levitan and assessed for $33,800. Of this amount $13,800 applies on 5007 square feet of land. The buyer is Anton Younska.

Another South Boston property was sold by Elizabeth J. O'Callaghan, to Thomas Kaminski et al. It is situated at 39 and 41 Ward Street, corner of Preble Street, being a frame building and 7489 square feet of land, carrying a total assessment of $3500. The land is valued at $2500.

DORCHESTER AND ROXBURY

David Bloom has taken title to the brick block of five swell front brick apartment houses, owned by Charles F. Wilinsky, situated at 1 to 7 Marshfield Street, Dorchester. The property is assessed for $24,400, and $2200 of this amount applies on the 5560 square feet of land.

Bartolo Fenech and wife have placed a deed on record this day, from Alice D. Smith, conveying title to the frame dwelling at 99 Bowdoin Avenue, together with 2370 square feet of land, all valued by the assessors at $4900. Of this the land carries $900.

Edward W. Fuller has bought from Charles W. Rice the two three-story swell front brick apartment houses at 55 and 57 Humbolt Avenue, Roxbury. The total taxed valuation is $18,700, which includes $3300 on the 4358 square feet of land.

Another property was purchased by Lewis Reed et al., trustees, from Ellen A. Daly, being a three-story brick dwelling at 2 Forest Street, assessed for $7100, of which $1100 is carried on the 1424 square feet of land.

Final papers have gone to record from Emma A. Anderson to the New England Baptist Hospital, purchaser of a frame building and 6532 square feet of land located at 87 to 91 Parker Hill Avenue, adjoining their holdings. The property is assessed for $6800, including $1600 on the land.

JAMAICA PLAIN-WEST ROXBURY

John P. Wills has sold the estate at 46 Arborway, Jamaica Plain. The property consists of a cement single frame dwelling, and 5000 square feet of land, all taxed for $9800. The purchaser is Mary Roughan.

Edith H. Driscoll has sold the property at 115 Manthorne Road, West Roxbury. It consists of a modern two-family frame dwelling and 5500 square feet of land. Michael F. Hart buys for occupancy and investment. The property is taxed for $7800.

Rhoda M. LeFavor has sold her property at 21 Howitt Road, West Roxbury. There is a single frame dwelling with about 6000 square feet of land, all taxed for $8500. Jane Ann Towns, the new owner, will occupy shortly.

Lyla E. Berry has sold to Louis J. and Charles H. Walters, a lot of land on Tower Street, Forest Hills, containing 3200 square feet, taxed for $2000, which they will improve by erecting a colonial three-family house upon the premises immediately. Robert T. Fowler was the broker in these sales.

MILLIS AND WAKEFIELD SALES

Final papers have been recorded at the Norfolk Registry of Deeds, conveying the farm owned by T. Parker Colby in Millis, to Mrs. J. H. Stannard of Boston. The property comprises about 70 acres of land, remodeled houses, also farmer's cottage and buildings. The sale was made through the office of Walter Channing, Jr., Boston.

William T. Curley has sold his property at 117 Vernon Street, Wakefield, containing about one acre of land, an eight-room house with modern improvements, barn and poultry house. David H. Clark of Revere buys for a home. George W. Hall was the broker.

BUSINESS LEASES

Th large warehouse properties known as the Atlas Stores, located at Congress and Sleeper streets, South Boston, owned by the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company, have been leased for a long term of years to the Northern Avenue Stores and Dock Corporation. The lease was negotiated through the office of Hayes & Welch.

The store and basement at 567 Boylston Street, Back Bay, owned by the Weeks Real Estate Trust, has been leased to Isabel Holland.

The two stores and basements at 887-889 Boylston Street, corner of Gloucester Street, have been leased to Snow, Coombs & McBeath, for the owners, Charles Francis Adams 2d et al trustees. All of these leases were negotiated through the office of Hayes & Welch.

BUILDING NOTICES

Among the most important permits issued today and posted in the office of Commissioner O'Hearn were the following to construct, alter or repair buildings. The location, owner, architect and nature of the work are given in the order published.

Hutchings St., 56, Ward 16; Mary A. Barry, Silverman Eng. Co.; brick garage.
Providence St., 65-67, Ward 8; Jenney Mfg. Co.; alter gas station.
Carver St., 8, Ward 8; Wm. Steinert; alter warehouse.
Boylston St., 162, Ward 8; Wm. Steinert; alter mercantile.
Decatur St., 37, Ward 2; A. De Maggie, E. S. Eisenberg; alter store and tenements.
Dudley St., 375, Ward 12; Mary A. Ferguson; alter stores and dwelling.
Erie St., 10, Ward 19; L. Kurkjyan; alter dwelling and stores.
Washington St., 889-897, Ward 5; Geo. H. Pattee; alter store and mfg.

BOSTON MAYORAL CANDIDATES BUSY

Present Executive and Congressman Gallivan Make Tentative Starts in Campaign

Tentative starts upon the mayoralty campaign of this year, which will not open in full force until after the state election, Nov. 6, are being made by at least two of the announced candidates—Mayor James M. Curley and Congressman James A. Gallivan. The Mayor spoke the other night in the Dudley Street Opera House at a Democratic meeting. He gave some reasons for his expecting to get sufficient votes to reelect him in the Mayor's office at Boston City Hall.

Congressman Gallivan announces today that he intends to open his mayoralty campaign in South Boston, his home district, next Saturday night in the South Boston Municipal Building, Broadway, and that his topic will be "Why Gallivan is Going Through."

Andrew J. Peters is saying nothing for publication these days. The Good Government Association's formal indorsement of his candidacy for Mayor of Boston may be expected any time now or it may be deferred until after the state election, as it is a sort of unwritten law in Boston politics that the city campaign wait until after the state election has been held. Mr. Peters evidently intends to adhere to that long-time custom in Boston, but Mayor Curley and Mr. Gallivan are both making preparations for active work.

The situation presents more complications that were not foreseen by the active participants in the coming mayoralty contest. Former Mayor John F. Fitzgerald is hesitating between two opinions. He is undecided as to whether he will enter the field or not. There are political friends of the former Mayor who are telling him that if he enters the contest he will prove a very strong candidate owing to there being three candidates already in the contest.

It is said by friends of former Mayor Fitzgerald that there are men who desire a change in administration in Boston and yet who will not vote for either Mr. Peters or Mr. Gallivan if there is another candidate in the field. Mr. Fitzgerald undoutedly has a considerable following in Boston and he has been studying to determine if he can deliver it to Mr. Peters or to any other candidate he might prefer to Mayor Curley.. It is said by close political friends of the former Mayor that he has a following he is always sure of when he himself is a candidate but that he cannot deliver the votes favorable to himself to another.

In his Republic, a weekly publication, Mr. Fitzgerald began last Saturday the resumption of his editorials in criticism of Mayor Curley and his political acts and the administration he is giving the city of Boston. It is argued from this that the former Mayor is far from decided about his position in the approaching campaign. With Mr. Fitzgerald a candidate and both he and Congressman Gallivan devoting themselves to campaigning against Mayor Curley, Mr. Peters' candidacy undoubtedly would be most formidable.

BEET SUGAR IS PROMISED

Sufficient beet sugar to supply the needs of New England is promised in a telegram from Chicago received in Boston yesterday. It reads: "Food administration committee of Chicago authorizes a public announcement, through the public press, that the beet sugar industry will come to the rescue of New England during the existing exhaustion of cane sugar supply. Shipments will commence immediately from all operating beet sugar factories."

FEWER DELIVERIES PROPOSED

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—At a meeting of the local retail grocers and merchants association in the Chamber of Commerce last night, it was decided to have a meeting next Monday to vote on the recommendation that the local concerns adopt the delivery rules and economy measures of the National Retail Merchants Association, which provides for fewer deliveries and less credit extensions.

WAGE BOARD HEARING

A second hearing for proprietors of hotels and restaurants relative to the establishment of a wage board will be held by the Massachusetts Minimum Wage Commission on Friday, Oct. 26, at 11 a. m. in the hearing room of the Public Service Commission, 1 Beacon Street, Boston.

MUSIC

Leopold Godowsky, Pianist

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

Leopold Godowsky, Pianist—Recital in Carnegie Hall, New York, afternoon of Oct. 20. The program: Sonata, op. 110 (A flat) Beethoven; intermezzo, op. 76 No. 3 (A flat), and rhapsody, op. 119 No. 4 (E flat), Brahms; Menuet (G minor), Rameau; courante, Lully; concerto allegro, Scarlatti; barcarole op. 60, polonaise, op. 44 (F sharp minor), valse op. 64 No. 3 (A flat), and ballade No. 1 (G minor), Chopin; "Ave Maria," Henselt; etude (for left hand alone) op. 36 (A flat), Blumenfeld; "On the Wings of Song," Mendelssohn-Liszt; "If I Were a Bird," Henselt-Godowsky; polonaise No. 2 (E major), Liszt.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Mr. Godowsky's readings are scholarly, or perhaps "professional" would better describe them. For perfection in grading his crescendos and accelerandos, for balance of voice, and a hundred other technical acquirements which, together with a considerable musical penetration, go to make up the equipment of a good conductor of orchestra, for instance, he is to be commended beyond most pianists. The pale cast of his directing thought covers all his playing, to a less extent in the Chopin and to a greater in the Beethoven. Without his unique abilities as an executant it would be interesting to see in what degree the New York recital-going public would care for Mr. Godowsky's ideas about Beethoven's sonata, opus 110. To explain their interest in Mr. Godowsky's playing it will be necessary to note a fact generally overlooked that, given the line and the broad sweep of a polonaise by Liszt or Chopin, they will supply what imagination is lacking in the player, to a very great degree. There are historic analogies for this in the drama; results from the use of puppets have been astonishing. Audiences attend concerts searching for a certain element, and they will not be denied. The apparent inference in regard to Mr. Godowsky is, however, not intended, for his Chopin compares favorably with many so-called Chopin specialists, in those very elements which audiences look for. If, in addition there is an excess of calculation, which is more apparent still in his playing of other composers, it is legitimate to cite it in appraising him as a playing artist.

Mischa Elman, Violinist

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

Mischa Elman, Violinist—Recital in Carnegie Hall, New York, afternoon of Oct. 21. The program: Concerto, G minor, Vivaldi-Nachez; "Symphonie Espagnole," Lalo; sonata II, E major, Handel; "Deep River" (paraphrase), Elman; tango, Albaniz-Elman; nocturne, Chopin-Wilhelmj; Hungarian dance No. 7, Brahms-Joachim; "I Palpiti," Paganini.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The first Elman recital of the season was in most respects a repetition of those of past seasons. There are new, if no less undiscriminating audiences for the player but there is no new Elman—at least the change from the early Elman of the freer, more careless and intense days, with the pleading, mocking tone, to the more careful, polished player of today has been so gradual as to be unnoticed from year to year; and there is no new music!

This year finds his Lalo and Vivaldi more cramped, his Handel better, though where will he find the purity of style for the latter? And can he ever achieve Franck? His worries, if any, should be artistic ones, for it was noticed that his audience liked better his Schubert "Ave Maria" in double stops, and his atrocious paraphrase of "Deep River." His tone, a litle reedy at first, loosened as the program progressed; and a slight stiffness, no doubt due to an excess of care, will probably pass with another concert or two. Also an ensemble worthy the name will possibly be worked out with Mr. Gordon, the accompanist. It was little in evidence on Sunday. The polished Elman will attend to that. The old Elman was better.

Fiddlers' Contest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

JACKSON, Miss.—The third annual fiddlers' contest, held at Kosciusko, brought together great numbers of people from many counties of Mississippi. Nor did the visitors gather in Kosciusko merely to listen quietly to old-time melodies played by the 36 contestants. All day long the streets of the town were filled with vehicles, many persons from distant farms bringing produce to sell, so that the entire occasion had an atmosphere of fair day.

A feature of the entertainment was a telephone installation under the fiddlers' platform, which enabled people in 28 towns of the state to hear and enjoy the music.

As a Jackson News correspondent described the event, the 36 fiddlers assembled at the school house at evening where they were served a supper by the girls of the domestic science department of the Kosciusko High School. The performers, after registering, were assigned their positions in the contest and marched in a body to the court house, where an audience that filled the hall awaited them.

With the high school principal as master of ceremonies, the fiddlers began to exhibit their powers, each contestant playing two pieces, such classics as "Nellie Gray," "Dixie," "Home Sweet Home," "Arkansas Traveler," "Shortnin' Bread," "Old Dan Tucker," "'Taters in the Sandy Land," "Hop Light, Ladies!" and "Mississippi Sawyer." The exercises included selections from the "Sacred Harp," by a large chorus. Numerous prizes were awarded the players.

Boston Notes

George Copeland, the pianist, appearing in Jordan Hall on the evening of Wednesday, Nov. 21, will present the following program:

Musette and gavotte, Glück; fantaisie, F minor, Chopin; "Faschingswank," Schumann; gnossienne, No. 1, Satie; bourrée, Roger-Ducasse; "Danse de Daphnis," Ravel; "Péau d'Espagne" and "Sombras," Engel; "Andaluza," de Falla; reverie, "Groviez; "Les fées sont d'exqtises danseuses," "Voiles" and "L'isle joyeuse," Debussy.

Artists engaged to appear in Jordan Hall include Miss Greta Torpadie, soprano, afternoon of Dec. 15; and Mme. Rosalie Miller, soprano, afternoon of Jan. 9.

Mme. Melba in "Faust"

Mme. Melba, who was unable to sing with the Chicago Opera Company the first nights of its tour in Milwaukee, Wis., and Des Moines, Ia., but who took her place in the cast of "Faust" in the Kansas City, Mo., visit, is expected, according to her Boston manager, to continue her work with the company the rest of the season, as scheduled. Her place was taken in the first two cities of the tour by Miss Jessie Christian, an Iowa soprano, whom Mr. Campanini added to the company last year. According to Des Moines reports, the new artist made a signal success as Mme. Melba's substitute. The rôle of Mephistopheles in the Chicago company's road production of "Faust" is now taken by George Baklanoff, who was engaged to go on tour with Max Rabinoff but who changed his plans when Mr. Huberdeau, originally announced to appear, was found to be delayed in reaching the United States. The title rôle of the piece is taken by Mr. Muratore. Besides "Faust," the company is presenting "Lucia" on its tour, with Mme. Galli-Curci in the title rôle.

DESTROYER PLANT FRAME TO GO UP

Within 20 days after the letting of the contract and within two weeks of the first breaking of ground, the first steel structural work will be set up at the big destroyer plant being erected by the Fore River Works at Squantum tomorrow. The plant, which will be the largest one of its kind in this country, will turn out as fast as possible a huge number of destroyers, which, in the belief of the Navy Department, are successfully combating the U-boat menace today.

A member of the Emergency Shipbuilding Board at Washington, who was in Boston yesterday, made this statement in talking about the construction of the plant, which will cover some 50 acres of ground:

"I was told recently by officials of the Navy Department that the destroyer is the most effectual means yet found of combating the U-boat, and it has been unusually successful along this line. Its effectiveness lies in keeping the U-boat under water where it is to all intents and purposes quite harmless. The work now going on at Quincy is the most important that the country is undertaking today. The destroyer is absolutely essential to the safe conduct of our troops and supplies across the seas and is practically the only guarantee against the U-boats. The importance of rushing the completion of the Quincy plant to enable us to get started on the destroyers is therefore readily appreciated."

The foundation is already completed for the plate and angle shop and it is on these foundations that the first steel work will be erected tomorrow. Some 2000 men are engaged on the construction work and a restaurant which will accommodate 1000 persons has just been completed as well as bunking quarters with springs and mattresses for each occupant, for about 700 persons.

ECONOMIC CLUB DINNER

"Labor and the War" will be the general topic of discussion at the first luncheon of the season of the Economic Club of Boston at the Boston City Club Friday at 6 p. m. The speakers will include Meyer Bloomfield, head of the industrial shipping department of the United States Shipping Board; Henry S. Dennison, president of a large manufacturing plant in New England; James Duncan, vice-president of the American Federation of Labor and a member of the Root Commission to Russia; John H. Fahey, honorary vice-president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, and Frederick P. Fish, chairman of the National Industrial Conference Board. William H. Lincoln, president of the club, will preside.

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SHIPPING NEWS

High prices featured trading at the fish pier today, steak cod selling as high as 17½ cents per pound and haddock as high as 9 cents. Arrivals: Strs. Swell 54,000 pounds, Breaker 30,000; schrs. Thalia 16,000, Laura Enos 5000, Eva Avina 6000, Sadie Nunan 15,000 and Kineo 86,000. Wholesale dealers' prices per cwt.: Haddock $7@9, steak cod $11.75@17.50, market cod $7@9, pollock $7.50, large hake $9.50, small hake $7.50 and cusk $8.

Gloucester arrivals today were reported here as follows: British schr. Adriane 160,000 pounds salted cod, and Quoddy 12,000 pounds pollock and cod. The new vessel building for John Chisholm has been named Marne. The schr. Robert & Richard stocked $7900 on its recent halibut trip, the crew receiving $226 apiece.

The schr. W. A. Morse reached New York today with 28,000 pounds tilefish, selling ex vessel for 8 cents per pound, it was reported here by telegraph. The str. Tide put in at Portland with 250,000 pounds groundfish.

F. S. Hayward, special deputy surveyor of the port of Baltimore, is in Boston today, and visited the Customhouse and its various branches. He was conducted about the harbor by Deputy Surveyor Moses B. Mann. He said he was here on a brief vacation, and would visit Providence before returning to Baltimore.

The British steamer Prince Arthur, which has been operating on the Boston-Yarmouth, N. S., route, has been withdrawn from service, preparatory to being sent to Europe, having been requisitioned by the British Government. The Prince George, sister ship of the Arthur, has been in that service for some months already.

OPENING OF COLD STORAGE DEMANDED

Continuing his campaign for Governor in the coming Massachusetts election Frederick W. Mansfield, the Democratic candidate, at rallies held last night in Taunton, Attleboro and North Attleboro, again took up the question of the cost of living and stated that he had send a letter to Mayor Curley of Boston, asking that official to request Governor McCall to delegate to the Boston Board of Health the power to enter the cold storage plants of the city and throw open to public sale the food which he claims is being held for higher prices.

After declaring that the Governor has the power to seize all food, fuel and clothing and means of distribution and the power also to fix prices, Mr. Mansfield declared that if the Governor, fearing to exercise this power, would appoint him as agent, he would order the food out of the warehouses into the open markets and have reduced prices within a week.

MRS. SAYRE TO SPEAK

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Mrs. Jessie Wilson Sayre, daughter of President Wilson and wife of Francis B. Sayre, Y. M. C. A. worker, is to speak tomorrow afternoon on the part of volunteer women workers in the war at the meeting of the Rhode Island State Conference of the National War Work Council of the Y. W. C. A., it is announced today.

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NEED OF COAL AIDS DAYLIGHT PROJECT

Interest in Plan to Set Back Clocks of United States Is Increased by Prospects of Great Saving in Fuel

Efforts to bring about the adoption of a nation-wide daylight-saving plan have received impetus from the situation which has developed out of the shortage of coal in the United States. A "war bulletin" pointing out the great extent to which daylight saving will help in conserving the coal supply of the country, is being prepared by committees of the United States Chamber of Commerce and Boston Chamber of Commerce, of both of which A. Lincoln Filene of Boston is the chairman. Active in its preparation is Daniel Bloomfield, member of the special committee of the Boston Chamber of Commerce. Added to this is the announcement that the executive committee of the American Railway Association will meet soon to consider the proposed plan and its relation to the railroads.

Some of the points it is planned to emphasize in the "war bulletin" are that daylight saving will assist not only in the conservation of coal, but in the conservation as well of the transportation facilities now required to handle it; that it will provide a daylight hour in which workers can cultivate home gardens, and thereby aid in the conservation of the nation's food supply; and that it will bring about a big reduction in the amounts now spent by cities and families for lighting streets and houses.

"One of the most vital questions before the civilized world today is that of coal conservation," says one of the articles prepared for the bulletin. "A campaign of education is already being conducted by government agencies and others to instruct the public in the economical use of coal for home and industrial purposes. There is still another way, however, in which the public might join to conserve considerable supplies of both coal and oil fuel."

The article goes on to say that when the special committee on daylight saving of the Boston Chamber of Commerce studied the plan, it found, in the debates of the English House of Commons, statements by officials of gas companies and others that the people of Sheffield, England, would save $58,320 on their gas bills during the summer months by the adoption of such a plan; that the London County tramways would save $48,600 a year; that a number of railways together would save $447,120 a year; that on one line a saving in carriage lighting alone of $22,070 a year would ensue. It was found that the people of Vienna saved $14,400 and the city, in street lighting, $12,600. It was learned also that the committee appointed in France to consider the daylight saving plan for 1917 and later years estimated that it would result in a saving of 10 per cent in fuel for illuminating purposes. This would amount to a saving of 60,000 tons a month.

"If the same estimate be applied in the United States," the article continues, "the saving in fuel used in the manufacture of illuminating gas would equal about 341,367 tons per month or a total saving for the summer time period of over 1,700,000 tons of fuel." The committee, however, considers this low, in view of actual reports from power companies in England of a saving of 20 per cent. President Marcus M. Marks of the borough of Manhattan estimated that during the summer months in New York City alone, a saving of $1,500,000 in the use of gas and electric light would be effected.

"In actual practice," says the article, there are 40 weeks of the year in Boston when under the daylight saving plan one actual hour per day of darkness would be eliminated and of course the cost of illumination for this period saved. It can be readily seen that when the amount of coal and oil necessary to produce illumination in homes, factories, offices, trains and cars is added together an enormous saving in the number of tons of fuel consumed would be apparent.

"While we appreciate that the pecuniary saving of householders and property owners has its appeal in these times of high prices, we desire to emphasize the fact that fuel is absolutely necessary to prosecute the war to a successful conclusion. If so much fuel can be saved by individuals, more will be available for the industries."

The public will be urged to take into consideration the advantages of the daylight saving plan, and the fact that just such a saving as has been made in Europe can be effected here, if the people will make their appreciation of of the situation known to their congressmen.

The bill which provides for the adoption of the plan was passed by the Senate last summer, and is now in the House, to come up for consideration at the session which opens in December. It provides that the daylight saving shall extend over a period of about five months, from April to September. It was explained by Mr. Bloomfield that an effort will be made to amend it to cover a period of eight months, from April 1 to Nov. 30, to conform to the practice of the railroads in changing their time tables.

Congress will pass the bill, in the opinion of Mr. Bloomfield, and President Wilson will sign it. He indicated a possibility that the fuel conservation authorities may help it along, if necessary, by bringing to bear their influence to hasten it through Congress. Among the organizations which already have indorsed it are the Advisory Commission and the Committee on Coal Production of the the Council of National Defense.

Other steps are under consideration in various cities to assist in conserving the coal supply by cutting down on the kinds of illumination that are not entirely necessary. One of these is the use of electric signs for advertising purposes, and another, of a related type, the lavish displays of light along the "white ways" of the country and at amusement parks.

SUGAR COMPANY'S PLANS IN PANAMA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—As the initial step toward developing its holdings in Panama, the Panama-American Sugar Company announces that plans have been perfected for sending a large consignment of cattle and hogs to the property at the earliest possible date.

Charles R. Watkins, general manager of the company, which was formed by local capitalists, said that the company planned to spend more than $100,000 in livestock to be sent to Panama. This will be a preliminary investment and the company within a few months after the livestock reaches Panama will turn its attention to the raising of coconuts and sugar upon the property.

"The Government," said Mr. Watkins, "has recently placed a large number of cattle on the reserve in the canal zone and we are inclined to the opinion that Panama offers unusual opportunities for the stock grower. President Wilson expressed my sentiments regarding Panama when he said that it was destined to become one of the most prosperous countries on the globe and densely populated with a thrifty and contented people."

The company owns many thousand acres with frontage on both the Pacific Ocean and the Caribbean Sea.

GEN. WOOD COMMENDS RECREATION IDEA

WASHINGTON, D. C. — John N. Willys of Toledo, chairman of the national committee, has issued a statement declaring that most encouraging reports are being received from all parts of the country as to the interest being shown in the campaign for war camp community recreation service.

He made public a letter from Major-General Wood, who, with other commanding officers, expresses the opinion that proper community welcome for the soldiers and sailors in cities and towns adjacent to the camps is of great importance in the preparation of the troops for service in France.

"In order to be good soldiers," General Wood says, "men must be clean mentally and physically, have respect for themselves and for the uniform they wear, and nothing will contribute thereto as much as good surroundings, wholesome entertainment and recreation. In my opinion this ranks equally with training to create an efficient command."

SEDITION CIRCULATED IN SCHOOLS IS CLAIM

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A conference of the district superintendents of the public schools of this city has been held over the situation arising from the demonstration of school children against the Gary system of instruction. At its conclusion Gustav Straub Miller, acting superintendent of schools, declared that the trouble was due largely to the desire of some boys to obtain notoriety.

The claim has been made that a seditious propaganda has been carried on among about 400 schoolboys between the ages of 12 and 14 years. Harry Schlacht, secretary of the East Side Protective Association, who was instrumental with Police Captain Sweeney in establishing the junior boy and girl police, stated that, among others, these boys had been informed that a number of American ships with troops aboard had been sunk and that peace was virtually the only thing that would save this country from ruin. He said he was preparing to lay this information before the District Attorney.

SUFFRAGE PICKETS SENT TO PRISON

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Alice Paul, one of the more prominent leaders of the militant suffragists, was sentenced by Judge Mullowny in the police court Monday, to serve seven months in Occoquan for picketing the White House on Saturday. Dr. Carolina Spencer of Colorado got a similar sentence and Gladys Greiner of Baltimore and Gertrude Crocker of Chicago, first offenders, who participated in the same demonstration, got 30 days each.

Miss Paul and Dr. Spencer had figured also in a picketing performance a week ago Monday. The sentence imposed on them covered both offenses.

MARINES CULTIVATING POTATOES IN HAITI

PORT AU PRINCE, Haiti—Consul John B. Terres, in a report published here states that the cultivation of white potatoes has been carried on extensively in the mountain regions of the island by members of the United States Marine Corps, and that it is probable they will be able to export the product of their labor to the United States.

They have large tracts of land, states the report, on which they have been raising all kinds of vegetables.

SHIPBUILDING AT GULFPORT

NEW ORLEANS, La.—The shipbuilding industry is being developed at Gulfport on a large scale and in a way that promises to be permanent, says a Times-Picayune special.

REFORMATION DAY PLANS PROGRESS

Greater Boston Committee in Charge of 400th Anniversary to Complete Details of Tremont Temple Meeting Oct. 31

Members of the Greater Boston committee, which is sponsoring the general celebration of the four hundredth anniversary of the Protestant Reformation, are to hold their final meeting this afternoon to complete the plans for the big meeting to be held in Tremont Temple on Wednesday night, Oct. 31. In the meantime, reports continue to reach the office of the committee at 53 Mt. Vernon Street, telling of the growth of the celebration plans in the various cities in Boston and vicinity.

George E. Brock, chairman of the executive committee of the Greater Boston celebration, is to preside at the meeting this afternoon which is to be held at the Church of the New Jerusalem, 136 Bowdoin Street. This general committee consists of representatives of the ministers' meetings, denominational clubs, colleges, seminaries and other organizations.

Reports of the various committees are to be presented at this afternoon's meeting. The report for the finance committee will be submitted by George Hutchinson, for the speakers' committee by the Rev. Ambrose W. Vernon D. D., for the mass-meeting committee by Dr. Lemuel H. Murlin of Boston University, for the pageant committee by Dr. Mary Alice Emerson of Boston University, for the music committee by J. Hermann Loud, organist at the Park Street Church.

The Rev. E. Tallmadge Root, director of the celebration committee, also is to present a report, in which he will show how the movement for a general celebration in Greater Boston has been actively taken up by a big majority of the Protestant churches.

The Reformation celebration featured the program of the October meeting of the Boston Congregational Society held at Ford Hall on Monday night. "Martin Luther and the Reformation of the Sixteenth Century" was the subject of an address by the Rev. Arthur C. McGiffert, D. D., of Union Theological Seminary, New York.

At the business meeting which followed the banquet, with George E. Brock presiding, it was voted by the society that the treasurer be instructed to purchase $2000 worth of Liberty bonds.

REFORMATION EVENTS

Coming features of the Reformation celebration program as are follows:

Thursday, Oct. 25—Organ recital of Reformation music at Park Street Church, J. Hermann Loud, organist, at 8 p. m.

Friday, Oct. 26—Waltham churches hold union celebration. The south side churches meet at Beth Eden Baptist Church. The north side churches assemble at the Universalist Church.

Sunday, Oct. 28—General observance in Protestant churches in Greater Boston.

Meeting of Lutheran churches of the General Council at Tremont Temple, 2 p. m., including cantata, "The City of God."

Winchester churches hold union celebration at First Congregational Church, Winchester, in the evening.

Haverhill Church Federation holds observance.

Other meetings by federations and churches in Milton, Westboro, Pepperell, Swampscott, Westport, Pittsfield, etc.

Wednesday, Oct. 31—General meeting at Tremont Temple under direction of Greater Boston quadricentenary committee, 7:45 p. m., with presentation of pageant, "The Spreading Light."

Sunday, Nov. 4—Lutheran churches of the Synodical Conference hold meeting in Tremont Temple.

Lawrence churches meet at Lawrence Street Congregational Church.

DEMOCRATS OF NEW ENGLAND ORGANIZE

Democratic leaders from five New England states at a meeting in Boston yesterday formed an organization, which, it is believed, will enable the Democrats in New England to look after local political affairs and present the needs to the national organization.

It is planned to open headquarters in Boston before the congressional campaign begins in 1918. The New England district comprises the states of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts and Rhode Island. Dr. John W. Coughlin of Fall River, Mass., was elected chairman and Francis E. Sullivan of Providence, R. I., secretary.

Those present were Senator Henry F. Hollis and Alexander Murchie of New Hampshire, William R. Pattangall of Maine, Francis E. Sullivan, chairman of the Rhode Island state committee; Patrick H. Quinn, the Connecticut member of the Democratic national committee; James E. Kennedy, the Vermont member of the national committee; Dr. John W. Coughlin, the Massachusetts member of the national committee; Michael A. O'Leary, chairman of the Massachusetts state committee; Marcus A. Coolidge of Fitchburg, and W. R. Hollister, assistant secretary of the Democratic national committee.

NO SHIP STRIKES DURING THE WAR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y. — By signing agreements to arbitrate their differences before a government board, boat owners and their employees have avoided the harbor strike which was threatened here Nov. 1 by the demands of the marine workers. This means that there will be no interference with shipping of this sort during the war.

The government board is to consist of three members, one appointed by the Department of Commerce, one by the Department of Labor, and the third by the United States Shipping Board. The owners agreed that this board is not to have any authority to pass upon the question of open or closed shop or the recognition of the unions, but that there shall be no discrimination of any kind against union men, and the board will have power to determine questions of discrimination. The employers agreed afterward to submit to the board all questions of wages and labor conditions and waived all demands for recognition of the unions and the closed shop.

REGISTRANTS FOR DRAFT CLASSIFIED

Plan Is Approved by President and Involves the Division of All Men Into Five Classes

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The classification of the registrants for a second draft call has been made public.

President Wilson has approved the plan, which involves the division of all men into five classes in the order of their requirement for service.

The classification is as follows:

CLASS I

1. Single men without dependent relatives.
2. Married man (or widower) with children, who habitually fails to support his family.
3. Married man dependent on wife for support.
4. Married man (or widower) with children, not usefully engaged, family supported by income independent of his labor.
5. Men not included in any other description in this or other classes.
6. Unskilled laborer.

CLASS II

1. Married man or father of motherless children, usefully engaged but family has sufficient income apart from his daily labor to afford reasonably adequate support during his absence.
2. Married man—no children—wife can support herself decently and without hardship.
3. Skilled industrial laborer engaged in necessary industrial enterprise.
4. Skilled farm laborer engaged in necessary agricultural enterprise.

CLASS III

1. Man with foster children dependent on daily labor for support.
2. Man with aged, infirm or invalid parents or grandparents dependent on daily labor for support.
3. Man with brothers or sisters incompetent to support themselves, dependent on daily labor for support.
4. County or municipal officer.
5. Fireman or policeman.
6. Necessary artificers or workmen in arsenals; armories and navy yards.
7. Necessary customhouse clerk.
8. Persons necessary in transmission of mails.
9. Necessary employees in service of United States.
10. Highly specialized administrative experts.
11. Technical or mechanical experts in industrial enterprise.
12. Highly specialized agricultural expert in agricultural bureau of State or nation.
13. Assistant or associate manager of necessary industrial enterprise.
14. Assistant or associate manager of necessary agricultural enterprise.

CLASS IV

1. Married man with wife (and) or children (or widower with children) dependent on daily labor for support and no other reasonably adequate support available.
2. Mariners in sea service of merchants or citizens in United States.
3. Heads of necessary industrial enterprises.
4. Heads of necessary agricultural enterprises.

CLASS V

1. Officers of states or the United States.
2. Regularly or duly ordained ministers.
3. Students of divinity.
4. Persons in military or naval service.
5. Aliens.
6. Alien enemies.
7. Persons morally unfit.
8. Persons physically, permanently or mentally unfit.
9. Licensed pilots.

SPAIN THE TOPIC OF BOSTON RUSKIN CLUB

At the second meeting of the Boston Ruskin Club, held yesterday at the Public Library, Mrs. Saxe Holmes talked on the literature and drama of Spain. Preceding her address, the president of the club, Mrs. May Smith Dean, spoke briefly on the interest which Ruskin had in Spain, and his unrealized purpose of writing a book on Spanish architecture. Mrs. Saxe discussed the influences of France and of religion on the literature of Spain, and the beginning of the drama in the mystery and miracle plays of the Sixteenth Century. She dwelt at some length on the work of several dramatists, among them Cervantes, Calderon and Echegaray. Calderon she described as a genius, some of whose work closely resembled Shakespeare's, and Echegaray as similar, in his subjects and handling, to Ibsen.

PRUNES SHIPPED TO FRANCE

SACRAMENTO, Cal. — Shipping prunes to France sounds like shipping coal to Newcastle, says the Union, but it is a fact, 250 carloads of California French prunes have been ordered through the California Prune Association to be sent to France.

ADVANCE RATE CASE TO REOPEN

Interstate Commerce Commission to Start Hearings in November in Response to Plea From Eastern Carriers for Relief

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Interstate Commerce Commission has decided to reopen the 15 per cent rate advance case, in so far as it affects the eastern railroads, in response to a plea from these carriers for relief. The first hearing is to be held on Nov. 15.

It is thought to be probable that the southern and western carriers, and particularly the latter, will join in the request for an advance, as they are already showing reductions in their net earnings.

The commission's decision to reopen the case has been announced in a letter just made public, addressed by its secretary to George Stuart Patterson of Philadelphia, counsel for the eastern roads. In this letter the way is left open for southern and western carriers to join in the proceedings if they so desire.

The railroads had asked, at a conference, that a method of procedure be adopted under which they might obtain speedily advances upon certain commodities upon which they were refused advances by the commission last June.

The commission's response not only provides speedy procedure, under which the railroads may present data looking to a raise in rates, but opens the doors to the admission of testimony looking to a general advance in all rates of the Mississippi and north of the Ohio rivers.

The letter reads in part as follows:

"I am instructed by the commission to advise you that after conference the commission is of the opinion that the carriers in the eastern district, represented by you before the commission at the informal conference held on Oct. 17, 1917, are in error in suggesting what is virtually, and for most practical purposes, a continuance for at least 60 days of the 15 per cent case.

"The 15 per cent case is still open and before the commission. If your suggestion is well grounded that further financial relief is needed by the carriers, it is obvious that such relief should be had promptly, in order that transportation demands in time of war may be met fully." It is then pointed out that in its report of June 27 the commission referred at some length to war conditions and "reached the conclusion that only part of the requested increase should be then awarded, stating that the things which the carriers 'believed would happen have not happened.'"

But the commission added that should the fears of the railroads be realized later "we shall be ready to meet that situation by such modification or amplification of the conclusions and orders herein reached and entered as are shown to be justified."

"The gist of your proposal of Oct. 17 is that the situation above referred to has now arisen," the letter continues. "It is suggested that operating revenues do not now adequately overcome mounting costs. If this be so, the commission's stated purpose of meeting that situation will not have been attained by adopting your suggestion of a hearing 60 or 90 days hence. The commission is emphatically of the opinion that the evidence necessary to establish the full truth should be presented, without delay, in order that the carriers may be maintained in a position to do their full war duty.

"The record submitted in June indicated that the condition of the carriers in New England was less favorable than in any other section of the country. The commission is impressed with the desirability of being promptly advised as to their present situation, particularly as regards their ability to meet the increased costs of railway fuel."

The letter concluded by praising the railroads for their cooperation in war work.

UNITED ALLOY STEEL'S EARNINGS

United Alloy Steel of late has been earning between $600,000 and $700,000 a month and should be able to keep up this pace for the rest of the year. This would mean, in other words, close on to $4,000,000 net for the second half year.

Adding the $2,600,000 earnings for the six months to June 30 it is probable that final 1917 net will be $6,500,000. Upon the 500,000-share capital this would be the equivalent of $13 a share.

The "invested capital" of United Alloy is estimated at $18,000,000. Upon the basis of a 9 per cent exemption and profits of $6,500,000 it is figured that the excess profits tax will amount to $1,740,000, or $3.48 a share. Deducting this, balance for the common is $9.52 a share, which compares with current dividend distribution of $4 a share.

ARMY ORDERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Capt. Howard C. Marmon, aviation section, signal officers reserve corps; First Lieut. Edgar L. Vail, signal corps, and First Lieut. Howard E. Blood, signal corps, will report for duty at Dayton, O.

Second Lieuts. Cyril Van Courtland, William S. Bouton, Herman C. Franc, Charles W. Lohmann, Roger C. Kipp, John C. Calhoun, Willis D. Cronkhite, Wallace E. Meyers, John E. Adams, Leo A. Mangan and Francis M. Duquet, all of the quartermaster corps, national army, will report as assistants to the camp quartermaster.

First Lieut. Bernard D. McClave, sanitary corps, national army, will proceed to Hampton, Va., and report for duty.

First Lieut. Alfred D. Kettenbach, engineer officers reserve corps, is assigned to the twentieth engineers (forestry).

An army retiring board is appointed to meet at Chicago, Ill., from time to time for the examination of such officers as may be ordered before it. The detail for the board consists of Col. Charles H. Riche, corps of engineers; Lieut.-Col. William A. Grote, quartermaster corps; Lieut.-Col. Leonard D. Wildman, signal corps; Maj. John R. McKnight, Maj. Samuel C. Stanton and Recorder Capt. Ernest H. Agnew, sixth infantry.

First Lieut. Charles F. Wetherbee, ordnance officers reserve corps, is assigned to active duty and will proceed to Hartford, Conn.

MINISTERS INDORSE ANTIAID AMENDMENT

WORCESTER, Mass.—Indorsement of the antiaid amendment was given yesterday by the Ministers' Association in the following resolution:

"We heartily indorse the antiaid amendment and commend it to our fellow-citizens. We stand by the mature judgment of the Constitutional Convention, which by a vote of 275 to 25 declared that it considered this amendment necessary, just and wise, a real solution of a difficult and delicate question. We believe that the public should ratify this great treaty of peace, satisfactory to 90 per cent of the Catholics, 90 per cent of the Protestants and all of the Jews of the convention. The interests of religion and education are safeguarded by this measure, and its fundamental principle that the public money should not be spent for privately controlled schools and institutions, seems to us right and sound."

NAVY PROMOTION DOOR "WIDE OPEN"

GREAT LAKES, Ill.—Never in its history has the navy presented to the enlisted personnel such remarkable opportunities for promotion, Secretary Daniels declared, in an address to 13,000 sailors at the Great Lakes training station.

"The door of opportunity has been opened wide to the enlisted man," said the Secretary. "There was the time, not so long ago, when few men who entered the navy could hope to attain a commission. From 1909 to 1912 only three were appointed to commissioned rank. Since the war began, 808 warrant officers have been commissioned as ensigns and 1272 enlisted men have been made warrant officers."

UNITED STATES OIL SUPPLY REGULATION

WASHINGTON, D. C.—It has been announced that the fuel administration is soon to assume regulation of the country's oil supply, though the price will probably be fixed by voluntary agreement, as the Government has not at present the power to do this.

A delegation from the National Petroleum Association has conferred with the fuel administration and protested against the refusal of coal operators to give their refineries coal at any price. The men represented producers in Pennsylvania places, and said that unless the Government acts quickly the refineries will have to shut down.

MONEY VOTED FOR NEW BOSTON PARK

City Council Indorses Loan Order of $31,500 for Purchase of Two Triangular Plots of Land in Roslindale

Through favorable action by the Boston City Council yesterday afternoon in voting a loan order for $31,500 for the purchase of two triangular plots of land at the junction of Washington, South, Poplar and Ashland Streets, at Roslindale Square, another park will be given to the people of Boston. For more than a year the people of Roslindale have been trying to get the city to make them a park at Roslindale Square. In the early part of this year a petition signed by many thousands of voters and taxpayers was presented to Mayor Curley and his interest secured for the enterprise. The Mayor referred the entire project to the City Planning Board for an investigation that he might act intelligently on the project which, he said, he favored.

The City Planning Board made a special study of the proposed park for Roslindale Square, the growth of that part of the city, the fact that it had no park and the further fact that the value of the entire section of the city would be greatly enhanced by taking over, not alone the two triangular plots of land, known as the store lot and the library lot, but also by closing that part of Ashland Street which divides them and making of the resulting square tract an inviting little park in the square. The planning board told the Mayor that the lot in Roslindale Square was not fitted to school purposes as some had proposed.

The council voted to transfer $15,000 from the park and recreation department to the account of the institution on Long Island, which, because of prevailing high prices, has run short of money for the purchase of food.

Council also voted to issue bonds for $25,000, the proceeds of which are to go to the completion of the west department of the City Hospital in West Roxbury. The trustees, with the approval of Mayor Curley, asked for $53,000, but the Boston Finance Commission said that all over $25,000 should be secured out of the taxes rather than by indebtedness through the issue of bonds.

Girl bootblacks appeared before the council to further by their presence a protest they sent to the council against Mayor Curley's proposed ordinance which would prevent minor girls from engaging in that occupation in Boston. The Rev. Preston Barr of Wilkonsonville, Mass., an Episcopal clergyman, appeared before the Council in the girls' behalf. It was finally voted to hold a public hearing on the entire proposition on Wednesday night, Oct. 31, in the old Aldermanic Chamber in City Hall.

BID FOR MEXICAN PESOS WITHDRAWN

WASHINGTON, D. C.—It has been announced here that the negotiations under which the United States had agreed to purchase 60,000,000 Mexican pesos from the Mexican Government, to be melted and coined into subsidiary silver, had been declared off.

Gold is badly needed in Mexico, where the minted gold coin is scarce, but it is understood that the Mexican Government is contemplating obtaining in another manner the $5,000,000 in gold which it would have received in payment for the silver pesos.

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STOCKHOLM NOT TO DROP MEETING

Manifesto Issued by Organizing Committee Shows Idea Has Not Been Abandoned

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—The Paris press reproduces the text of the manifesto issued by the organizing committee of international conference at Stockholm. It is as follows:

"The committee first intends to make it quite clear that the idea of calling and holding an international Socialist conference in Stockholm has not been abandoned. If passports had been handed to the British and the French delegations, the conference would have taken place on Sept. 9. The conference will be held as soon as the difficulty concerning passports has been settled; the date will then immediately be fixed.

"The working class realizes more and more that it has a political and an economic interest in contributing directly toward the establishment of a stable régime in Europe, as much with the purpose of hastening the close of the war as of preventing the recurrence of such a conflagration. It is also convinced that a lasting peace which does not sacrifice the interests of small peoples to those of strong nations, and the interests of the working class to those of the capitalist middle classes, can be concluded by the common and concerted effort of the proletariat of the whole world. We call on the workers of France, Italy, Great Britain and the United States not to let themselves be deprived of their liberty of freely exercising the right of exchanging their views.

"The Stockholm conference is closely linked to the revolution in Russia. Reaction has endeavored to make the revolution responsible for the anarchy in which Tzarism had plunged the country, and imprudent persons have further supported the counter-revolution by regrettable statements and expressions of sympathy. We send our working-class comrades and the peasants of Russia the expression of our admiration and of our solidarity; we hope that all, without any exception, will stand closely together in the defense of democracy as well as of revolutionary Russia. The working classes in all countries who enthusiastically welcome the fall of Tzarism, will resist, we feel certain, the endeavors of the international reactionaries who are already applauding the efforts of the counter-revolution. At the same time we express a strong hope that the Socialists of Germany and of Austria will do their duty as Socialists by energetically protesting against all schemes and tactics which would tend to sap the revolution and make Germany the accomplice of the counter-revolution.

"The parties upholding the Stockholm conference will understand that in the presence of such events, it is impossible for us to give at the present moment a definite reply to the telegrams from the French Socialist Party giving us full freedom of action, and to the letters of the Socialist parties of Austria, Germany, Hungary, Bohemia, Bosnia and Bulgaria, all of whom insist on the fixing of a definite date. Our committee is resolved to continue its activities calmly and decisively. It will shortly publish memoranda, contributed by the parties in favor of the conference, with a general report setting forth the questions raised by all our organizations. Our members belonging to neutral parties have volunteered to draw up conclusions from these memoranda, and they will be set before all the affiliated parties so that on the day of the general conference they will have received instructions as to their attitude.

"The Socialist conference, citizens, marks but a stage in the march of international socialism. The converging action of the working classes will only be able to show its full strength on the day when the general conference will have traced a program of action, and its activity will not have ceased on the day of the termination of hostilities. It will, perhaps, be even more necessary then to watch the march of events and show proofs of vitality and initiative. For then will be hammered out the definite conditions which will determine for long years the political and economic life of Europe and of the world. It is our conviction that the Stockholm conference must inaugurate a new era in the fight of the proletariat against imperialism, by the reestablishment of an internationale capable of common action. The working class insists that this war shall be the last; it intends to democratize states, prevent fresh conflicts and economic struggles, and, more important than all, by means of guarantees of justice and arbitration, create armies on a peaceful model, as well on land as on sea, a Europe of democracy and of true liberty. In the midst of overwhelming hate, the working class has not renounced its ideal of human brotherhood.

"If it is your wish, citizens, an international conference will be held in a short time. In order to attain this aim it is only necessary that the parties should recognize the great responsibility which rests with them. For the whole of the organized proletariat the word of command is Stockholm.

"On behalf of the organizing committee of the Stockholm International Conference: Troelstra, Van Kol, Albarda, Vleigen, Wibaut (Low Countries), Branting, Soederberg, Moeller (Sweden), Borgbjerg, Mina Bang (Denmark), Vides (Norway), Exelrod, Erlich, Goldenberg, Roussanoff, Smirnoff (Russia). Secretaries: Huysmans, Panin.

"Stockholm, Sept. 15, 1917."

SERBIAN GRATITUDE TO BRITAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The official organ of the Serbian General Headquarters, Ratni Dnevnik, speaks with the greatest gratitude of the work of the British hospitals on the Serbian front:

"Serbia is greatly indebted to the British people, who have placed at the disposal of our army on the Salonika front, field hospitals of the most modern equipment with a total of 10,000 beds. Not a single Serbian convalescent soldier on coming out of hospital was able to find words to express his gratitude to the British doctors and nurses for all the care and attention which they had bestowed upon him while in hospital. But what filled every patient with enthusiam was not simply the liberality of this hospital administration, and the excellence of the equipment, or the conscientious dutifulness of the members of the staff, but also the wholeheartedness and warmth which made every patient feel thoroughly at home. We are far away from our dear ones; indeed, we are cruelly separated from them and deprived of the tenderness of family life., which is such a marked feature of the Serbian national character. The British hospitals, as well as those of the other allies, have helped to supply with the most kind-hearted feeling and sensibility this terrible void in our exile-life. Good deeds, work out a feeling of gratitude. The British hospitals and those of our other allies have rendered the very greatest service to us, not merely as excellent places of healing, but also as valuable factors in the promotion of mutual acquaintance and understanding. For only that which is known can be prized, and that which is much prized is much loved, and as a first consequence of this close contact with the British there had grown up amongst the Serbians an ardent desire for a lasting Anglo-Serbian friendship, and very many British field hospitals, besides other British organizations working with our troops, have greatly stimulated the growth of this longing for closer association."

DESTROYER CASSIN WAS HIT BY TORPEDO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The destroyer that had an engagement with a German submarine while on patrol duty in the war zone last week was the Cassin. Assistant Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt has authorized the publication of information concerning the episode, in part as follows:

"The destroyer recently mentioned in dispatches made public, as being injured by a torpedo, was the U. S. S. Cassin, commanded by Comdr. W. N. Vernou; executive officer, Lieut. J. W. Maclaren; junior officers, Lieut. J. A. Saunders, Lieut. L. R. Agrell, Lieut. R. M. Parkinson and Asst. Surg. D. W. Queen.

"While this vessel was on her patrol station a submarine was sighted on the surface at about five miles distance. The Cassin immediately proceeded at full speed toward the submarine, with her crew at their battle stations. She searched the area for about 30 minutes, zigzagging back and forth, when the commanding officer, Commander Vernou, sighted a torpedo running at high speed near the surface about 400 yards away, headed to strike the Cassin amidship.

"Realizing the situation, the commanding officer rang for emergency full speed ahead on both engines, put the rudder hard over, and was just clear of the torpedo's course, when it broached on the surface, turned sharply toward the vessel and struck the stern of the Cassin.

"Fortunately only one engine was disabled, thereby permitting the destroyer to remain under way, circling in search of the submarine. After about an hour the submarine exposed its conning tower long enough for the Cassin to fire four shots. Two of the shots fell so close to the submarine that it was forced to submerge immediately, and was not seen again.

"The Cassin continued to search until dark, when, having been joined by other British and American patrol vessels, she was taken safely into port.

"Vice-Admiral Sims states that the behavior of the officers and the entire crew was admirable."

PORTO RICO LOOKING FOR ALIEN ENEMIES

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico—Three German prisoners, taken from ships visiting Porto Rican ports, and now in the hands of the coast artillery detachment, are to be sent to the United States. They are charged, as alien enemies, with having left restricted territory. Two of them left New York as Dutchmen, and one as a native of Sweden.

Owing to the recent statements that the Spanish mail boats are being used for carrying to Madrid information accumulated in the United States by spies, and forwarded from Madrid by wireless or submarine to Berlin, the Porto Rican authorities are keeping very careful watch on all steamships leaving here for Spain.

PORTO RICO AWAITS DATE OF DRAFT

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico—Word is being awaited from Washington announcing that President Wilson has fixed the date for the draft for Porto Rico. Adjt.-Gen. John A. Wilson has notified the War Department that, so far as the preliminary work to be done by the Adjutant-General is concerned, Porto Rico will be ready for the draft any time after Oct. 15.

After the draft numbers have been drawn, some time will elapse before the men drafted will be called. The cantonment will have to be built and officers to command the troops will not complete their training at Cayey until the last of November.

EFFECT OF LAND TAX IN AUSTRALIA

Causes Subdivision and Sale of Large Estates—Small Taxpayers Increase

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian Bureau

MELBOURNE, Vic.—While the number of the smaller taxpayers under the Commonwealth land tax increases, the list of the larger diminishes. In other words, the land tax is forcing the subdivision and sale of the larger estates.

The above conclusion is contained in the fifth annual report of the Commissioner of Land Tax, Mr. R. Ewing, which was presented recently to the House of Representatives. While the report relates principally to the assessment of land tax for the financial year ended June 30, 1915, it also deals with matters of general administration and policy up to the date of issue.

"The general results," says Mr. Ewing, "do not show any appreciable diminution of taxpayers, but they illustrate a continuous movement of land out of the higher into the lower grades, and in some instances out of the taxable field."

"The net amount (unimproved value) which has passed wholly out of the taxable field for each year of tax was as follows:

1911-12....	£2,318,904	£9,018,802	£11,337,706
1912-13....	3,439,583	8,537,532	11,977,115
1913-14....	2,775,436	5,834,962	8,610,398
1914-15....	2,962,012	4,616,458	7,578,470
1915-16....	1,764,852	4,466,977	6,231,829

"The schedules also show the manner in which land is passing from large estate owners to the holders of smaller estates. The fact of a person having to pay tax to the Commonwealth has not prevented free dealings in land by persons in the lower scales of tax, but it has undoubtedly prevented those in the higher scales from adding to their holdings, and in some cases has induced them to diminish their holdings or sell out altogether.

"From these tables the conclusion is inevitable," declares Mr. Ewing, "that the tax has been a strong factor in bringing about subdivision and sale of large estates, but it is necessary to emphasize the fact that the number of taxpayers is not the true index to the effect of the tax. The smaller taxpayers increase in number, but the larger taxpayers diminish. It is also quite clear that on the aggregate, large purchases have been made by persons who are not in the taxable field."

The report shows that the total number of taxable returns in the Commonwealth for the year under review was 17,068, and of these, persons with estates ranging from £3000 to £5000, unimproved value, furnished returns amounting to 14,712. Of the total number of returns 13,675 were marked "resident" and 3393 "absentee."

The total land tax assessed in the Commonwealth for the year ended June 30, 1915, was £2,082,027, which was roughly £500,000 above the revenue in each of the four preceding years. It may be noted that increased rates began in the 1914-15 financial year. Figures available for the year 1915-16 showed that the tax assessed was £1,925,187.

There are 116 resident taxpayers who pay £715,989 tax out of a total of £1,761,969, or 40.5 per cent of the tax. Practically half of the tax assessed to residents is paid by 186 out of 12,084 owners, or slightly over 1.5 per cent. Half of the tax assessed to absentees is paid by 34 persons, or 1.1 per cent of the total absentee taxpayers.

Absentee taxpayers in the lower grades are moving out of the taxable field altogether, and in the higher grades are moving to the lower sections.

INDUSTRIALISTS AND SWISS AGENCY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERNE, Switzerland—The Freie Zeitung of Berne called attention in a recent issue to a curious incident connected with the proceedings in the Main Committee of the German Reichstag toward the end of August when the Chancellor startled his hearers by declaring he had never subscribed to the Reichstag's peace resolution, and then subsequently modified his statement.

The meeting at which this occurred was, of course, confidential, and the account of the proceedings issued by the Wolff bureau was entirely noncommittal. While, however, the German press was thus kept in ignorance for the moment of what had actually taken place, a full account of the proceedings was transmitted to Switzerland, and thus to the world in general, by an agency that goes by the name of the "Swiss Telegraphic Press." In other words, this agency was enabled to telegraph from Berlin things that the Imperial Chancellor was so intent on hushing up that no German paper was permitted to refer to them; a state of affairs of which the Freie Zeitung offers the following explanation: The German press censorship in the interior is controlled by the Chancellor, while the censorship of telegrams abroad is controlled by the military authorities. Further, the paper chiefly served by the Swiss Telegraphic Press is a well-known organ of the German industrialists which is annexationist, and had the greatest interest in publicly nailing down the Chancellor to his disavowal of a "Verzicht" (non-annexationist) peace. In short, the industrialists have proved themselves strong enough openly to publish the secrets of the Reichstag abroad in defiance of the Chancellor, and by dint of playing off Hindenburg against Michaelis.

The Freie Zeitung goes on to ask how it is that German annexationists were thus able to use a "Swiss" telegraphic agency as an instrument of their political intrigues, and observes that it is an extraordinary thing that there should be in Switzerland an agency that permits itself to be quite openly informed by telegraph from Berlin of things the publication of which the German Chancellor has strictly barred.

NO PRICE-FIXING FOR COTTON SEED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

ATLANTA, Ga.—Georgia's delegation to Washington to confer with Herbert C. Hoover has returned with assurances that there will be no government price-fixing for cotton seed. The Government will control the cotton seed situation by application of the system of licensing manufacturers and buyers.

The conference with Mr. Hoover was attended by agricultural officials and cotton growers from the belt generally. One member of the Georgia party, J. J. Brown, Commissioner of Agriculture, said he held to the unalterable belief that "the law of supply and demand should control this situation."

Commissioner Brown said later, in explanation of the conference and his attitude:

"Insisting that hog lard has been the controlling factor in the price of cottonseed oil, the southern farmer contended before the Food Administration Board, and it is my position that there is no need at the present time for price regulation, since the price of cottonseed products at present is relatively lower than that of the packing-house products, such as lard, etc.

"It was urged by all the men from the South that there was no economic reason for the uniform decline in the price of seed in the period of a few days and it was the consensus of opinion among these representatives that certain rulings had tended to lower the price of cottonseed at the time about $20 per ton in a few hours.

"The southern farmer will resent any intimation that he is selfish or hardheaded or unpatriotic. Our farmers are as patriotic as any men anywhere in the United States, and all they ask for is an even break and that they be not discriminated against."

COMING CONGRESS IN PARIS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—The executive committee of the Radical and Radical Socialist Party decided, in March, 1917, to hold a congress, and at a further meeting of the executive held in July it was fixed to take place at the Palais des Fêtes, Paris, on Oct. 26 and 27. This will be the first meeting since the beginning of the war. The president of the Radical and Radical Socialist Federation of the Seine, M. J. L. Bonnet, has stated that every facility will be given to representatives of the 10 invaded departments to enable them to attend the congress, and for this purpose the executive committee of the party is getting into touch with the various department committees, whether in Paris or in the provinces. This Radical and Radical Socialist Congress is an important event in the internal politics of France, for the party is the most important numerically in Parliament. It has shown signs of late of a lack of unity in its councils, and in the recent government crisis, the executive finally pronounced against support of the Painlevé Government, owing to the absence of Socialist representatives, and attempted to withdraw M. René Renoult from the combination. The party includes that group of politicians which recognizes M. Joseph Caillaux as its head. This group, although small numerically, often appears to wield an influence altogether out of proportion to its size.

PRISONERS WORKING ON FARMS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

JACKSON, Miss.—About 1400 acres of "new lands" in Quitman County have been made ready for clearing by prisoners of the state penitentiary, according to a report recently made by Col. W. A. Montgomery, member of the penitentiary board of trustees for the first district. Approximately 150 bales of cotton and a large crop of corn have been produced on the prison farms.

NOTES ON THE NEWS

State Sells Houses

Massachusetts' homestead commission has begun building houses for workingmen at West Centralville, near Lowell. The buildings, each with its tract of land for a small lawn and a patch of garden, will be sold on installments. The experiment will be on no very large scale, as the initial appropriation is only $50,000, but the workings of the scheme will be watched with keen interest, both by those opposed and those favoring "paternalistic" legislation. Here and there will be found persons who shake their heads over the experiment, and predict that the Commonwealth will find itself with a lot of bad investments on its hands in a few years. But there appears to be no good reason for not hoping that the plan will be found worthy of extension. Surely there are thousands of men ambitious to own a little place that they may call home who would ask for no better landlord than the State, and who would most certainly do their share in a bargain that sought no profit from the transaction, only a payment of a bare interest charge for the use of the money. Ask the man who has tried to buy land on installments from real estate dealers of a certain stripe and he will tell you that a third of all the money he paid in the first year was absorbed by charges for interest, for commissions, for vague tax charges, for title registration fees, for extra assessments of various sorts, and what not. This is why some dealers make a good living from selling the same tracts of land over and over again. Many a worker has been worn down by grasping realty operators to a point where he was glad to yield back the property he hoped to own some day and "call it square," though he may have lost $50 or more on the venture.

Kosciuszko's Bequest

Lithuanians share with the Poles special reasons for revering the memory of Kosciuszko, the revolutionary patriot whose vision of the Russian Tzar's overthrow was to be fulfilled in the year of the patriot's centenary. Kosciuszko's ancestors were Lithuanians, and his first thought was for the human rights of people born in serfdom. His will contained the following bequest:

"Permeated with the truth that serfdom is contrary to the laws of nature and the success of states, I declare a complete abolition of serfdom in my estate of Siechnowicze, situated in Lithuania, in the military district of Brest, for all times, in my own name and in the name of its future possessors. I proclaim, therefore, the peasants of the village belonging to that estate the free citizens of the country and the absolute owners of the lands which they heretofore possessed. I relieve them, without exception, from all payments, contributions and personal services to which they were heretofore obligated in relation to the estate and the master. I request them only that, for their own benefit and in the interest of the country, they would endeavor to establish schools and institutions for the rearing of children."

Sugar Economy

"Don't ask for sugar; use molasses." This sign, which many housewives have found tacked up in grocery stores during the past week throughout the United States, was also widely used during the Civil War. To this day in many New England homes the cruet of molasses is as regular a decoration of the dining table as the salt and pepper casters. With the French people on a ration of one-half an ounce of sugar daily, Americans surely should be willing to cut down their daily per capita consumption of four ounces. A large proportion of the American supply goes into the making of candy, so Mr. Hoover's request to suspend all "luxury" uses of sugar was only to be expected. In all quarters it is agreed, however, that there is plenty of sugar for household use if scattered individuals will refrain from hoarding. The food conserver requests housekeepers to use no sugar in the form of cake frostings and to be sparing of sweetening in pies. Because of increased cost of sugar and other ingredients, the restaurant pie "portion" has steadily shrunk in recent years; where once the patron obtained a quarter section for five cents, he now receives a sixth. An ingenious person has even devised an apparatus which may be placed upon the top of a pie and used to space it off into seven wedges of equal area.

"Sarah" Buys a Bond

A Liberty bond salesman found a quick purchaser when he approached Mme. Bernhardt during a respite between her two performances one afternoon last week in Chicago. Madame directed her secretary to pay for the bond on the spot. Lest anybody think this anecdote is an invention of a reporter seeking, as Gilbert said, to introduce "a few corroborative details to add verisimilitude to an otherwise bald and unconvincing narrative" it may be added that Bernhardt's contract for years has required that she shall be paid for each performance when that performance is half concluded. When she was tenting through Texas in 1910 she held her manager strictly to his agreement to pay her in new $100 bills. She received nine of them every time she played.

Conservation

It is becoming noticeable that the dealers in intoxicating liquors are saying nothing about conserving the supply of whiskey, notwithstanding the fact that no more is to be manufactured for three years. Many dealers who have taken cessation of distilling as an excuse for raising prices have been astonished to find that their sales were diminishing. In Pottsville, Pa., hundreds of prospective customers walked out of the saloons when they found the rates had been doubled. Most people will approve of that sort of strike.

New Records

Cuban interest in baseball is indicated by the detailed accounts of the recent championship games between the Chicago and New York teams, carried on the first page of each Havana daily. Evidently, however, it has been found difficult to translate the argot of the baseball diamond into Spanish. One full page headline reads: "Horrible Explosion de los Pitchers del N. York." Evidently the telegraph editor of La Prensa followed copy to the best of his ability. Copy is followed, too, by the day editor of the Kansas City Star when "T. R." writes. The new contributor, as usual, is none too deferential to mere traditions, for he violates the one inviolable rule of every newspaper office by writing on both sides of the paper. It may be added that his copy is not blue-penciled by the editor, either, which gives the former President a record for a new reporter.

CIVIC ASSOCIATION OPENS CONVENTION

Speakers at St. Louis Meeting Tell of Aid in War—All Officers Are Reelected

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Nearly 300 delegates are attending the thirteenth annual convention of the American Civic Association, which opened at the Planters Hotel on Monday, with John H. Gundlach, chairman of the local arrangements committee, presiding.

Lieutenant-Governor Crossley welcomed the delegates on behalf of the State, Acting Mayor Aloe spoke for the city, and President J. Lionberger Davis greeted the visitors for the Chamber of Commerce. Miss Jessie L. Moeller, head of the woman's divisions of the Chamber of Commerce, also spoke. The response was by J. Horace McFarland of Harrisburg, Pa., president of the association.

President McFarland and Richard B. Watrous of Washington, D. C., told what assistance the American Civic Association has been to the Government since the present war began and how necessary it is that civic energy be economized so that there shall be no let up in industries, such as the munitions factories.

All officers, including the entire executive committee, were reelected unanimously as follows: President, J. Horace McFarland; vice-president, Dr. John Noden, Cambridge, Mass.; treasurer, Richard B. Watrous; vice-presidents, Mrs. Edward W. Biddle, Philadelphia; Arnold W. Brunner, New York; George B. Dealey, Dallas, Tex.; J. C. Nichols, Kansas City, Mo.; L. Lockie Wilson, Toronto, Canada; Miss Margaret Wilson, Washington, D. C., and Clinton Rogers Woodruff, Philadelphia, Pa.

Maj. W. A. Starrett, U. S. A., who came to St. Louis by special permission of the War Department, spoke on "Housing of the New Army." Major Starrett traced the history of the construction of the cantonment camps in detail.

Other features of the program were: "The Need of the Hour in Industrial Housing," Richard B. Watrous; "Economic Problems of Industrial Housing," Dr. John Nolen, and "Men and Bricks in the Making," Miss Margaret Walker Jordan, in charge of welfare work at Kistler, Pa., a model industrial city.

WHO'S WHO IN SOUTH

NEW ORLEANS, La.—The Times-Picayune has undertaken the task of compiling and publishing a "Who's Who in Louisiana and Mississippi."

Sixteenth Anniversary Sale
THIS WEEK
Offering in every department High Grade Merchandise at prices decidedly lower than usual.
STEWART & Co.
In Connection With James McCreery & Co., New York
Howard and Lexington Streets
BALTIMORE, MD.
We Give and Redeem the Valuable Surety Coupons

"The Rug Store"
RUGS
CARPETS
LINOLEUMS
McDowell & Co.
217 N. Charles St., BALTIMORE, MD.

Henderson's
50 Script Engraved Cards and Plate..... 70c
50 Solid Old English Cards and Plate..... $1.45
50 Shaded Old English Cards and Plate.... $1.75
50 Engraved Cards from Plate..... 35c
Wedding Invitations and Announcements. Samples Sent Upon Request.
EVER SHARP PENCILS
229 N. Howard Street, Baltimore, Maryland

Baltimore's Best Store
Hochschild Kohn & Company
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Trench Overcoats
We Have a Big Variety—
And all the other new styles.
The QUALITY SHOP
Baltimore and Liberty, Baltimore, Md.

The House of Fashion
Goldsmith Stern Co.
106 WEST LEXINGTON
BALTIMORE, MD.
Our styles are ultra-exclusive—we eliminate everything which has a tendency toward popularization.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES
Women's Walk-Overs
Walk-Over Boot Shop
17 E. Baltimore St.
BALTIMORE, MD.

TAYLOR
Men's Fall and Winter Hats
AGENTS FOR DUPLAP & CO., NEW YORK
CHRISTY & CO., LONDON
18 East Baltimore Street, BALTIMORE

Eisenberg's
WHERE SMART STYLE MEETS MODERATE PRICE
Lexington Street, Near Howard
BALTIMORE, MD.

HUTZLER BROTHERS
DRY GOODS
Baltimore Maryland

STRATTON SHIRTMAKER 226 N. Liberty St.
JUST ARRIVED—LARGE LINE NEW SHIRTINGS. PRICES—$2.25, $2.75, $3.25. LESS 10% CASH 30 DAYS.
DON'T FORGET US ON
Underwear, Neckwear, Hosiery
BALTIMORE, MD.

Visit the Shop of Unusual and Artistic Things for Gifts
LYCETT, Importer
317 N. Charles St., Baltimore, Md.

MANN PIANO CO.
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Superior Victor Service
JUST NORTH OF LEXINGTON
209 N. LIBERTY ST. BALTIMORE, MD.

The Minch & Eisenbrey Company
DECORATORS CARPETS
FURNITURE WALL PAPERS
RUGS DRAPERIES
216-220 W. Lexington St., Baltimore, Md.

VIRGINIA LUNCH ROOM
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For Ladies and Gentlemen
HOME COOKING PROMPT SERVICE

The J. S. MacDonald Co.
SILVERWARE
Jewelry Diamonds Watches
212 N. Charles Street, BALTIMORE

VERY BEST GROCERIES
J. L. APPLEBY CO.
844 Park Ave., Baltimore, Md.

The Magnitude of Our Stock
permits every woman to select just the shoes she likes best—at a price she is willing to pay.
WYMAN
The Home of Good Shoes
19 Lexington Street, BALTIMORE, MD.

Fine Collection Remarque Artist Proof Etchings
Mezzotints in Colors, etc.
Correct Framing a Specialty
Purnell Art Co.
309 N. Charles St., Baltimore, Md.

Morton C. Stout & Co.
TAILORS
Fall and Winter Suitings and Overcoat Goods Now Ready.
26 E. Baltimore Street, BALTIMORE

Wright
EXCLUSIVE MILLINERY
328 North Howard Street, Baltimore, Md.
M. GERTRUDE WRIGHT

MARY JOHNSTON
Florist
221-223 W. MADISON STREET, BALTIMORE

Geo. E. Harris & Co.
Merchant Tailors
Suits from $35.00 up
114 W. Fayette Street, BALTIMORE

Beautiful 9x12
AXMINSTER RUGS
$40
In patterns varied enough to suit every taste.
POLLACK'S
Howard and Saratoga Sts., Baltimore, Md.

IRISH CONVENTION PROSPECT BRIGHT

Sir William Whitla Among Those Hopeful of Outcome —Sinn Fein Still Busy

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BELFAST, Ireland—Several members of the Irish Convention have expressed hopefulness as to the outcome of the labors of the convention, and the latest to express himself is Sir William Whitla of Belfast, who at the opening of a garden-plot produce show in the Ulster capital, seized upon the occasion of the gathering to set forth a very interesting picture of the convention's work. "They had," he said, "been working together as one man, and an enormous amount of spade work had been done. They had pulled away the briars, nettles, broken bottles, and old soft soap and vinegar tins which had been strewn over the bosom of their dear land. They had explored the soil, turned it up, ventilated it. During the process many a forgotten or disregarded gem had been turned up, to be claimed as the peculiar property of every class of their varied assembly. They had been sowing the seed of brotherly tenderness that could not fail to be of the greatest possible value to their beloved country, and the prospects of their harvest and of Ireland, were, to say the least, promising."

Speaking at Gorey, Sir Thomas Esmonde said he understood the conference was doing good, and he refused to believe that intelligent and patriotic Irishmen would not be able to strike on some plan suitable to the aspirations of the people. He took a very hopeful view of the present situation, and he added that here was one thing which they should all practice in this country, and that was toleration for each other; this would be the only keynote to the speedy and happy settlement of the Irish question. The Westmeath Examiner says Ireland is looking eagerly and hopefully to the convention to find a solution of her problem. The Galway Observer says there is good ground for believing that the convention is on the way to satisfactory settlement.

The evidences of a pronounced optimism could be multiplied, and it is not now the fashion in speaking of the convention to look pessimistic and say it must be a failure. The pessimists have been driven back on a very wide front indeed.

In Ireland the hopeful attitude is the order of the day. It is quite true, however, that Sinn Feiners are being prosecuted and imprisoned, and the Sinn Fein press is not at all modest in its expression of opinion as to the action of the authorities. Mr. Cosgrave, M. P., speaking at Trim, said that in no other country were people arrested under an act which placed superhuman power in the hands of a small bureaucracy. Countess Markievicz at the same meeting stated that had it not been for Easter week, the men and boys of Ireland would now be in the trenches, and that by showing England the cost of enforcing conscription, compulsion had been avoided.

An interesting contrast to this view of the Sinn Fein attitude is provided in the Freeman's Journal, which publishes a long description of the great "reception" which the famous Irish regiment, the fighting sixty-ninth, "got going away" from New York last month, and in connection with which a song has been composed by a sympathizer, of which this is the refrain:

Come, gather sons of Ireland
And hear the music's roll:
The regiment is marching
With music in its soul.
It fights for all men's freedom
Against the hosts of wrong;
Let us share its glory,
Help its heroes step along.

Many Sinn Fein meetings are being held, despite proclamations, and speeches are being delivered which, if not as fiery as those which marked the East Clare election, lack nothing in the way of independence of utterance. Mr. Arthur Griffith, perhaps, has of late become more outspoken than before, and has warned Ulster that if she stands out as an English garrison she will be dealt with by the Irish nation. Mr. de Valera has not a very high opinion of Mr. John Dillon, whose recent speech at Armagh he characterized as a mass of contradictions, whilst he insists that Mr. Dillon, together with those with him who say that the Irish question should be treated as a domestic question, must be cleared out of the way.

THE PROHIBITION OF APPLE IMPORTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—A meeting of representatives of the London fruit trade was held, recently, at Covent Garden to discuss the question of the importation of apples, which has been totally prohibited. Mr. C. Simons, who presided, said that the representations that had been made on behalf of the brokers and retailers to the Department of Import Restrictions, the Food Controller and the Prime Minister, for the removal or modification of the embargo, had not been successful. The reply having been given that "at present" nothing could be done.

This refusal was based on the ground that all the cargo space available for the importation of food was required for wheat, meat, and cheese, and that for apples the country must rely on home-grown supplies. To this the trade replied that as there were not more than half a dozen English varieties of apples which would keep till the spring it was probable that no apples would be left by Christmas, if the customary American and Canadian supplies, from September to May, were not allowed to come into the country.

It was also stated that the trade had been informed by trans-Atlantic shipping companies that frequently there was a space available in their cargo boats sailing from Canada and the United States which they would willingly fill up with apples if they were allowed to do so, and that all that the trade asked for was that the importation of apples to that extent should be permitted. The apple was described as the "backbone" of the winter trade of the greengrocers, and if it was not available it was feared that the 170,000 retailers would suffer severely.

The meeting passed a resolution declaring that the continuance of the total prohibition of apple imports would bring about the ruin of the retail fruit and vegetable trade. One speaker proposed that they should bind themselves to sell to the public at the lowest margin of profit such apples as they were allowed to import saying that in this way they would impress the Government.

LORD RHONDDA AND MEAT PRICES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Various points dealing with the recent meat prices order were brought up for consideration by a deputation from the Meat Trades Federation which was recently received by Lord Rhondda at Grosvenor House. The butchers urged that in some cases farmers were charging too much for cattle, and strongly advocated a system of purchase by live weight at fixed prices. They also recommended that cattle should be graded. Lord Rhondda said that the remedy for high prices was to a large extent in the hands of the butchers. Higher prices were charged owing to competition among themselves. The maximum prices for meat would be strictly enforced, and there was little reason to doubt that the prices for cattle would soon adjust themselves.

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

Charles A. Eastman, who is busy touring the reservations of the West and Southwest of the United States, where the red Indians and their descendants reside, has for his errand enlistment of their funds in the Liberty Loans, immediate and coming. In Oklahoma, especially, but by no means solely there, there are individuals and tribes that have far more money than they know what to do with, thanks to royalties from oil and other natural products. It will be easy for Dr. Eastman and the Federal officials to induce investment, for the Indians, as such, are loyal to an unusual degree. Dr. Eastman is a Sioux Indian, who was educated at Dartmouth College, and then entered the medical profession. His wife is Elaine Goodale, a poet, born and reared in Western Massachusetts. Dr. Eastman has held important positions under the Government, and also has been a lieutenant for the Y. M. C. A. in its organization of associations among the Indians. He has made a thorough study of problems of ethnology and philology in connection with his own tribe and the race at large; and besides this has written most frankly and charmingly about his own career, about the faith of his fathers, and about his own religion.

Philip B. Kennedy, who has been selected to be commercial attaché at the American Embassy in London, during the period of special stress and labor that is now on, and that promises to continue for some time to come, is a member of the faculty of the school of commerce, accounts and finance of New York University. From it he will go as a specialist—to it he will return in due time, with the prestige of having filled the post, and also with all the practical knowledge that such an experience will provide. Professor Kennedy has studied problems of commerce in Europe and in Australia, as they existed before the war, being especially well informed concerning the workings of the so-called "free ports" of Europe. This assignment he got from the Merchants Association of New York City. He is a Harvard University graduate, with a teaching record that includes Beloit College and Occidental College, on the Pacific Coast.

Lee Sullivan McCollester, D. D., chosen president of the Universalist General Conference for the coming year, is dean of the Crane Theological School, Tufts College, Massachusetts, to which post he was called in 1912 from Detroit, where he had been a leading pastor. He is an alumnus of Tufts College, and, from the time he entered the ministry to the present, has been conspicuous in his denomination. He has served on most of its distinctive mission boards and, at times of interdenominational action, is naturally turned to to express the opinions of his associates.

Miss Agnes Maude Royden, who has just been appointed pulpit assistant to Dr. Fort Newton at the City Temple, London, is the daughter of a Liverpool steamship owner. Miss Royden will take the service at the City Temple on alternate Sunday evenings until Christmas. She has already occupied the pulpit there on several occasions and has never failed to draw large congregations. Miss Royden is a very active suffragist, and served for some time on the executive committee of the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies, and the London Women's Suffrage Society. She was also president of the Chester Women's Suffrage Society, and vice-president of the Oxford Women's Suffrage Society. Miss Royden has always been keenly interested in social and political questions and has written a considerable amount on these subjects. Among her works are "Votes and Wages," and "Democracy and Physical Force."

Bentley W. Warren, called by Dr. Garfield, Fuel Administrator, to Washington to aid him in the legal phases of his precedent-making task, was a classmate at Williams College of the man whom he is now going to serve. From 1881 to 1885 the two men were chums during all the ups and downs of the undergraduate period of their careers and they have remained in a David and Jonathan-like bond ever since. Each man chose the law as a profession, and Mr. Warren has since stuck to it. Each became much interested in the newer coordinated forms of business, and each has contributed to the solution of the "trust" problem, the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce president and Princeton and Williams College educator in his way, and the Boston lawyer in his way. That Mr. Warren, as a trustee of Williams College, has been a stanch defender of Mr. Garfield as president of that institution in his conflicts with undergraduate criticism and revolt, is not surprising. Mr. Warren, following study of the law with a prominent Boston lawyer, began to create a clientage which has included many of the public utility corporations of eastern New England. His political career has not been long or varied, including only one year in the State Legislature, and two years on the Massachussets Civil Service Commission; but in the latter post he did excellent work resisting efforts to lower standards.

PACKERS PLAN A NEW PLANT

CROWN POINT, Ind.—Swift & Company are having plans prepared for a fertilizing plant at Hammond, which, it is said, will represent a total expenditure of approximately $500,000, says the Lake County Times.

BY OTHER EDITORS.

Stabilizing Labor

NEW YORK MAIL—The Administration at Washington must tell labor firmly that we expect and demand of it the same loyal, hearty, self-sacrificing devotion to the prosecution of the country's war that we demand from capitalists. We have taken away from the capitalist many of his peace-time rights. We fix prices. If the private owners of coal mines are not willing to operate them and sell at the price the Government dictates, then the Government stands ready to take over those mines itself. If, in spite of government prices, the business man makes money, the Government lays its hands on a part of his war profits, not a large enough part, but still a part. Meanwhile, all over the country, we see groups of laboring men profiteering or preparing to profiteer from the national need for speedy and continuous production. If the Government has for capital a message of continuous production and regulated prices, has it no similar message to labor with regard to continuous production and fair wages? What we need is a law empowering the President to designate those occupations in which it shall not be lawful for capital to declare a lockout or labor to declare a strike, until after public investigation of the causes of dispute. That takes away from labor no right that is not incompatible with the public weal in this national emergency.

Less Lumber in Building

BUFFALO ENQUIRER—Lumber is losing ground in building construction, according to a report of the forest service on the substitution of other materials for wood. Each year more steel, concrete, brick and tile are being used in places where lumber was formerly employed. This is particularly true in cities where building codes and new forms of construction have created a demand for more durable material. Shingles have given way to composition and tile roofings, wooden sidewalks have been almost wholly replaced by cement, and the skyscraper with its steel frame and stone, brick or tile walls occupies the site of some former frame structure. The total replacement of lumber in all forms of use is estimated by the Government at 8,090,000,000 board feet, or 21 per cent of the lumber consumption of the United States in 1915. The rate of substitution seems to be increasing and is now in excess of 500,000,000 board feet a year. Approximately 70 per cent of the lumber cut goes into forms of use whose demands appear to be decreasing. Twenty per cent goes into strongly competitive fields. More than 75 per cent of the replacement of wood by other materials is in spite of higher cost of the substitutes. Increasing substitution of other materials for lumber, however, has not reduced lumber prices and is not likely to. The consumption of wood for many years has far exceeded the growth, and despite substitutes for wood there is real need for growing forests vastly larger than are now being planned.

VOLUNTEER POLICE CHOSEN

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. — Governor Brumbaugh has appointed more than 200 volunteer policemen for Potter and Lawrence counties, says a Harrisburg dispatch to the Public Ledger. They have been named for seven counties.

PANAMA CANAL THOUGHT SAFE

Vessel Drawing 33 Feet and Carrying 10,000 Ton Cargo Makes Transit Successfully

PANAMA, R. P.—A vessel drawing 33 feet and carrying a cargo of 10,000 tons made the transit of the canal safely recently. This draft is three feet greater than the maximum advertised as a guide to shipping companies, and is also that much in excess of any yet permitted to pass through Gaillard Cut. This fact is encouraging to those who have hoped that the day of disastrous slides is over.

The banks of the canal have held up exceedingly well through the present rainy season, which began early in June. October and November usually witness the heaviest precipitation of the year and if the "cut" is not disturbed until Dec. 31, it is believed that the canal may be regarded as finally safe.

There have been many minor earthquake shocks here since the opening of the canal, but none of them created any damage, while the general history of the isthmus in this respect is excellent, as far as the records go, back to Balboa's day.

The dredging activities have been diminished and do not need to interfere with traffic. Two of the largest suction dredges have been converted into cargo boats, and others are being used in the reclamation of swamp land required for special purposes. This reclamation work has created much valuable land adjacent to Panama and Colon.

JOHN TAYLOR DRY GOODS COMPANY
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

NEEDS OF INFANTS & SMALL CHILDREN

Completely and quickly supplied in our Section devoted to their needs. Coats, Hats, Dresses, Knitted Apparel—Sacques, Caps, Sweaters, Leggings, Mittens, etc., Hand Made Layettes, Gift Novelties, etc., are shown in great variety, at most moderate prices.

When navy blue satin is pleated and draped and elaborately embroidered and then is topped by a simple little roll of white satin—a charming Dress like the one pictured is the result. $45.00.

Smart One-Piece Frocks
That May Be Worn Late Into the Autumn

SATIN and serge are divided about equally among the materials of which the new Dresses are formed. Often the two are used in combination—the result is charming. The frocks for $45.00 are trimmed with embroidery or tucks of varying sizes. Some of the Dresses are pleated models that adhere strictly to tailored lines. The colors are navy blue, black and taupe. Sizes are from 16 to 42.
Other Dresses are priced from $15.00 to $198.00 *Third Floor.*

Navy blue broadcloth has always been a favored fabric for Suits. This one is made with a belted effect and shows a clever use of buttons for trimming. $45.00.

The Autumn Suits at $45.00
Are Distinguished for Fine Tailoring

THE utmost care has been taken in the selection of our Suits—those at $45.00 are excellent examples of this care. The silk linings are put in perfectly, the coats fit correctly through the shoulders and neck, the sleeves are beautifully tailored. All the detail work which gives a Suit its smart lines is emphasized in these Suits.
The materials are broadcloth, velour, duva-de-laine, silvertone cloth and gabardine. They are in the new fall colors. Sizes 14 to 44.
Other Suits up to $250.00. *Third Floor.*

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Women's Hosiery for Winter

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Silk Hosiery is here, too, of course—in all the new colors and designs.
Jones—Main St., First Floor
THE JONES STORE CO
KANSAS CITY, MO.

Vest Suits for Boys
If dad wears a vest why shouldn't his son?
KNICKERBOCKER VEST SUITS
$12.50
Wolf Brothers
KANSAS CITY
1020-22-24-26 Walnut

Kline's
1112-14 Walnut thru to 1113-15 Main
KANSAS CITY, MO.
A Great Reduction Sale of Millinery Is Now in Progress
Many smart hats in this sale at $5, $6.50, $8.50. Higher priced models are also greatly reduced.

Furs
H. J. WILDE
Master Furrier
Diplome d'honneur de Paris
Also do repairing and remodeling.
224 East 11th St.
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Berkson Bros
1108-1110 Main Street, KANSAS CITY, MO.
KANSAS CITY, KANS.
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A Most Comprehensive Showing of New Fall and Winter Modes in Suits, Dresses, Coats, Blouses, separate Skirts and Millinery.

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Our Navy Serge Dresses
have achieved a popularity which is easily understood when you see our offerings. Business women especially find these dresses meet their requirements.

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CAFETERIAS
Oh, well! Why shouldn't I get such crowds, when I serve such cooking?
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Silver Service Is Satisfactory
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Also Expert Repairing and Cleaning
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A Friendly Bank
2% on Checking Accounts
3% on Savings Accounts
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WHEN YOU INSURE
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On Gilham Road at Thirty-first. Kansas City
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Are you looking for a nice place to eat, where the food is home-cooked and the prices right? My cafeterias will please you.
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Positively darn hose, sew on buttons and return each article in complete repair without additional charge.
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BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

STOCK MARKET IRREGULAR TODAY

Stocks Display Early Strength, but Soon Become Reactionary and Irregular—Gas Issues and Steel Securities Are Features

Although irregular, there was a fair degree of strength to the tone of the early New York stock market today. Some of the rails were conspicuous for gains. New York Central was up slightly more than a point at one time as was also Baltimore & Ohio. St. Paul rose ⅜ of a point, and then eased off a shade. Consolidated Gas was heavy, and sold lower than it has for a number of years. Baldwin and Crucible were firm.

The New York stock exchange closes at noon tomorrow.

The tone was firm in New York late in the first half hour. New Haven opened up two points.

In the late forenoon stocks became reactionary. U. S. Steel, which opened up ¼ at 105⅜, advanced to 106 and then fell under 105. Other steel stocks followed a similar course. Utah Copper opened up ¼ at 81 and declined nearly 2 points before midday. Peoples Gas opened off ¾ at 39 and declined a point further. Consolidated Gas, after opening off ½ at 85½, declined to 83. General Motors opened down a point at 95 and receded further. Marine preferred was up ⅜ at the opening at 88½. It advanced to 91⅝ and receded more than a point before midday. New Haven was up 2 points at the opening at 29 and dropped a point. Other stocks, after showing signs of improvement, lost their gains and at midday the tone was heavy.

A moderately better tone developed in the early afternoon. Steel recovered a point from the low before the beginning of the last hour. Peoples Gas declined further. Consolidated Gas also sagged off. Business was quiet.

FUNDED DEBT OF THE ATCHISON

This Item Reduced by $54,000,000 in Last Five Years Through Exchange of Bonds

Through the process of the Atchison convertible 4 per cent bonds being exchanged for the common stock the system in the last five years has had its funded debt reduced nearly $54,000,000 to the end of the 1917 fiscal year. Since 1912 the average amount converted has been $10,767,000 per annum, and the saving in fixed charges last year compared with 1912 was approximately $1,000,000.

The company's total funded debt on June 30 last amounted to $288,808,890, compared with $342,645,015 on June 30, 1912. With an increase in mileage from 10,750 in 1912 to 11,247 in 1917, the funded debt per mile has been reduced from $32,243 as of the former year to $25,628 at the end of the 1917 year, a reduction of almost $500 per mile. The improvement in the funded debt of the company shows, years by year:

June 30	Funded Debt	Per Mile
1917	$288,808,890	$25,628
1916	301,552,353	26,814
1915	310,975,282	27,980
1914	313,193,649	28,695
1913	319,146,148	29,688
1912	342,645,015	32,243

Although the funded debt has decreased as above, the common stock outstanding has increased from $170,129,500 to $219,648,500. On the latter amount of common stock the company earned last year over 15 per cent, compared with 8.2 per cent on the smaller issue in 1912. Meanwhile the company has paid 6 per cent per annum on the common stock since 1910.

In addition to this there has been returned to the property since 1912 a total of more than $52,000,000 out of earnings, an amount equal to about 24 per cent on the common stock now outstanding. As of June 30 last, the balance sheet showed cash amounting to more than $38,000,000, which is equal to nearly 18 per cent on the stock. It would appear that there is sufficient reason for an increase in the Atchison dividend. At 94 the stock yields close to 6½ per cent. The stock is now selling within five points of its low since 1910.

WEATHER

Official predictions by the United States Weather Bureau

BOSTON AND VICINITY

Rain tonight and probably Wednesday; somewhat warmer tonight; colder Wednesday; fresh southeast winds becoming northwest.

For Southern New England: Rain tonight and probably Wednesday; somewhat warmer tonight; colder Wednesday.

For Northern New England: Rain and somewhat warmer tonight, turning to snow Wednesday; colder, Wednesday.

TEMPERATURES TODAY

8 a. m. ....39 | 10 a. m. 41
12 noon 50

IN OTHER CITIES

8 a. m.

Albany	34	New Orleans	56
Buffalo	36	New York	48
Chicago	32	Philadelphia	46
Cincinnati	34	Pittsburgh	44
Denver	26	Portland, Me.	42
Des Moines	28	Portland, Ore.	46
Jacksonville	56	San Francisco	52
Kansas City	32	St. Louis	30
Nantucket	50	Washington	44

ALMANAC FOR TODAY

Sun rises .... 6:06 | High water,
Sun sets .... 4:51 | 4:16 a.m., 4:35 p.m.
Length of day..10:45 | Moon sets 11:11 p.m.

LIGHT VEHICLE LAMPS AT 5:21 P. M.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York stock exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today.

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale
AjaxRubber	60	60	60	60
Alaska Gold	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
Alaska Ju	3	3	3	3
Allis-Chal	22½	22½	22	22½
Allis-Chal pf	74½	75½	74½	75½
Am B Sugar	77	77	76¼	76¼
Am Can	41¾	42	41	41¼
Am Car Fy	67⅞	67⅞	67⅜	67⅜
Am Cot Oil	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛
Am H & L	11¼	12⅞	11¼	12⅞
Am H & L pf	52	53⅛	52	53
Am Int Corp	57	58¾	57	57½
Am Linseed	24⅜	24¾	24¼	24⅝
AmLins'd pf	62	62	62	62
Am Loco	60⅛	60⅛	59	59
Am Smelt'g	88	88¼	86½	87¼
Am Smelt pf	103¾	104	103¾	104
Am Sugar	105¾	106	104⅝	105¼
Am Tel & Tel	114⅝	114⅝	113¾	113¾
Am Woolen	44¼	44¾	44¼	44¼
Am Zinc	14¼	14⅞	14¼	14⅞
Am Zinc pf	46½	46½	44⅞	44⅞
Anaconda	63	64	62⅝	63½
Asso Oil	57	57	57	57
At Bir & Alt	10	10	10	10
Atchison	94	94	93¾	93¾
Atchison pf	91	91[illegible]	91	91
At Coast Li	103	103	103	103
At Gulf ctf	105	106	103¾	105⅜
At Gulf pf ctf	59½	59½	59½	59½
Bald Loco	62½	63⅜	61½	61¾
Balt & Ohio	58	58⅛	57¼	57¼
Barrett Co	94	94	94	94
Beth Steel	84⅜	85	84⅜	84½
Beth Steel B	83½	84½	82⅝	84¼
Beth Steel pf rct	99¾	100	99½	100
BF Goodrich	42⅞	43	42⅞	43
Brook R T	56½	56½	52¾	53⅝
Butte & Sup	19¼	19¼	19	19⅛
Cal Petrol	14⅛	14⅛	14	14
Can Pacific	149¾	150	149	149
Ct Leather	76	76¾	73¾	75
C Leather pf	102	102	102	102
Cer de Pas	32	32	32	32
Chan Motor	72	72	71	71
Ches & Ohio	51½	51½	51⅛	51⅛
CM & St Paul	47¾	47¾	46⅜	46¾
C M & St P pf	92	92	90⅛	90⅛
Chi R I & Pac cts	22¾	22¾	22½	22½
Chi R I 7 pf wi	58⅛	58⅛	57½	58
C & G West pf	23½	23½	23½	23½
Chi & N W	100¼	100¼	100	100
Chile Cop	16	16	15¾	15⅞
Chino Cop	43¾	44	43½	44
Col Fuel	38⅛	38¼	38⅛	38¼
Col Gas & El	35	35	34	34
Col South	23¼	23¼	23¼	23¼
Con Gas	85½	86	82½	86
Corn Prod	31¼	31¾	30¼	30½
Corn Prod pf	91½	91½	91⅜	91½
Cruc Steel	67¼	67⅞	66	67
Cuban C Sug	32¾	32¾	31	31
Cuban C S pf	81	81	80½	80½
Del & Huds	100	100	100	100
Domes Min	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
Elkhorn	25	25	25	25
Erie	19½	19¾	18⅞	19¼
Erie 1st pf	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞
F M & S pf	39	39	39	39
Gen Electric	138	138	136½	136½
Gen Motors N.	95	95½	94½	94½
G Motors pf N.	78	78	78	78
Gt Nor Ore	28⅞	29⅛	28½	28⅞
Gt Nor pf	100	100½	99	100
Gulf States	95	95	93⅛	93⅛
Harv of NJ	106½	106½	106½	106½
Has & Bar Car	31½	31½	31½	31½
Ill Central	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾
Inspiration	45⅜	45½	44	45
Int Con Cor	7⅝	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛
Int C Cor pf	50	50	46	46½
Int Mer Mar	27½	27⅝	27	27
I Mer Mar pf	88½	91⅝	88½	90½
In Nickel Ct	31⅛	31½	30⅜	31½
In Paper	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾
Kan City So	18	18	18	18
Kelley Tires	44	44	44	44
Kenne Cop	33¼	34	32⅞	33
Lack Steel	81	81½	81	81½
L E & W pf	23	23	23	23
Lehigh Val	59⅛	59⅛	59⅛	59⅛
Louis & N	118½	118½	118½	118½
Max Motor	32	32	32	32
Maxwell 1 pf	64¾	64¾	64½	64½
Mex Petrol	87½	88½	86½	86½
Miami	31½	31⅞	31	31
Midvale St	46	46½	45¼	45⅜
Mo Pacific ct	28	28¼	27¾	27¾
Mo Pacific pf ct	49	49	49	49
Nat Acme	31	31	30½	30½
Nat C & S pf	102	102	102	102
Nat C & C	25	25	23⅞	24
Nat Enamel	43½	43½	43⅛	43¼
Nat Lead pf	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼
Nevada Con	18	18¼	18	18⅛
NY Central	73½	74	72⅛	72¾
N Y N H & H	29	29	27¾	27¾
N & W	107½	107½	107	107
North Pac	96⅛	96¼	95¼	95⅝
N S Steel	78	78	78	78
O Cities Gas	40⅞	40⅞	39⅜	39⅜
O & W	20½	20½	20½	20½
Pacific T & T	21	21	21	21
Penna	50⅞	50⅞	50⅝	50⅝
Peoples Gas	39	40	37¼	37¼
Pere Marq ctf	16½	16½	16½	16½
Phila Co	31	31	31	31
Pitts Coal	46	46½	46	46½
Pressed St	58⅜	58⅜	57⅞	57⅞
Pullman	139	139½	139	139½
Ray Con	23	23	22½	23
*Reading	76	76½	74⅛	74⅜
Rdg 1st pf	39½	39½	39½	39½
Rdg 2d pf	37	37	37	37
Repub I & S	89¾	80⅜	79	79⅝
Rep I & S pf	98½	98½	98⅜	98⅜
Royal Dutch	66¾	66¾	66¾	66¾
Rumely pf	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛
Ry Steel Sp	42¼	42¼	42¼	42¼
Seabd A L	10½	10½	10½	10½
Sinclair Oil	35	35	34½	35⅛
Sloss Shef	40¼	40¼	40	40⅛
So Pacific	89	90	88¾	89
So Ry	27¾	27¾	27½	27½
So Ry pf	62⅞	62⅞	62¼	62¼
StL & SF	17½	17½	16¾	16¾
StL & SF 1 pf	24	25	24	25
Studebaker	39¾	40	*39¼*	40
Superior Steel	37	37	37	37
Tenn Cop	13¾	14	13¾	14
Texas Co	147⅞	147⅞	144½	144½
Third Ave	18½	18⅞	17¾	17¾
Union Pac	123⅝	123⅞	120½	120½
Union Pac pf	75½	75⅝	75½	75½
United Fruit	123	123	123	123
Un Rys SF	8	8	8	8
Un Rys SF pf	17	17	17	17
U S C I P	13½	13½	13½	13½
U S Rub pf	101½	101½	101½	101½
U S Steel	105⅜	106	104⅜	105
U S Steel pf	113⅞	114	113⅞	114
Utah Copper	81	81⅛	79	79½
V-I C & C	58½	58½	58½	58½
Wabash	8⅞	8⅞	8¾	8¾
Wabash pf A	43⅞	43⅞	43½	43½
Wabash pf B	22½	22½	22½	22½
West Pacific	15	15	15	15
West Union	88¾	88¾	88¾	88¾
Westinghse	42¾	42¾	41¾	42⅛
W & L E	10⅝	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞
Willys-Over	23¼	23⅜	22⅞	23
Wilson Co	57	57	56½	56½
Woolworth	119½	119½	119½	119½

*Ex-dividend.

BOSTON CURB

	High	Low	Last
Am Fork	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
American Oil	19c	17c	17c
Boston Montana	51c	49c	50c
Butte London	14c	14c	14c
Calumet Jerome	1⅝	1 9/16	1⅝
Champion	5c	4c	4c
Chief	2¼	2⅛	2⅛
Copper Springs	6c	5c	5c
Crystal Copper	59c	56c	58c
Denbigh	1⅜	1 5/16	1⅜
Doughty	2½	2½	2½
Earle Eagle	17c	16c	17c
First Nat Copper	2 7/16	2¼	2 7/16
Gila	17⅜	17⅛	17⅜
Gold Lake	3c	3c	3c
Homa	1¼	1⅛	1¼
Inter-Mount Mining Co	1 5/16	1¼	1¼
Jerome Verde	1 1/16	1 1/16	1 1/16
Mexican Metals	36c	34c	35c
Midas	15c	13c	15c
Mojave Tungsten	45c	43c	43c
Nevada Douglas	1¼	1 3/16	1¼
New Era	78c	76c	78c
Nixon	81c	75c	79c
Palisade	11c	10c	10c
Porcupine Premier	10c	10c	10c
Rilla Mining Co	3c	3c	3c
Sequoyah	81c	81c	81c
Troy Arizona	16c	15c	15c
Utah National	1	90c	95c
Victoria	2¼	2⅛	2⅛
Zinc	35c	34c	34c

CHICAGO BOARD

Reported by C. F. & G. W. Eddy, Inc.

	Open	High	Low	Close
Corn—				
Dec	1.17	1.17¼	1.15	1.15⅝
May	1.10⅛	1.12	1.09½	1.10¼
Oats—				
Dec	.58½	.58⅞	.58¼	.58½b
May	.60	.60⅜	.59⅜	.60
Pork—				
Jan	39.50	39.50	38.10	38.30b
Lard—				
Oct		23.45	23.10	23.37
Nov		23.37	23.05	23.27
Jan	21.57	21.60	21.17	21.27

GRAIN MARKET

C. F. & G. W. Eddy, Inc., of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, received the following from their Chicago correspondent:

Corn—The trade expects an announcement over night in regard to operations in December corn at Chicago. At yesterday's meeting there was no decision. Some authorities believe that settling of outstanding contracts will be urged and fresh commitments forbidden. The maximum price of $1.28 is obviously moderately above the prevailing price, yet the prevailing price is moderately under quotations now at hand for November corn. Under the circumstances there is a disposition to await developments.

Considerable liquidation early was well taken and the market rallied rather sharply. January corn was relatively strong. There were reports of more offerings of new corn in the Southwest and Illinois but the cash corn market was not heavy and good grades at Chicago are quoteed as high as $2 a bushel. Weather conditions are favorable and as a result of storage conditions it is not believed that farmers can resist selling part of their corn, especially as the wheat and oats movement to date has been relatively light.

Oats—The market was easier for a time due to the reaction in corn and further talk of a larger country movement. It is contended that with corn moving into farmers hands storage facilities will make it necessary to sell more oats. Canadian advices were that the oats crop in Canada may exceed 390,000,000 bushels or 90,000,000 more than expected as against a crop last year of 412,000,000. The market was supported after the opening by shorts and cash houses.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Leading quotations on the exchange today are: Cramp Ship 78, Elec Stor Bat 53¼, General Asphalt com 18, Lehigh Nav 69, Leh Val Tran 26½, L V Tran pfd 41, Lake Superior 13⅞, Phila Co 30, Phila Co pfd 36, Phila Elec 27, Phila Rap Tr 27, Phila Tract 72, Union Tract 41⅞, United Gas Imp 74.

SUGAR PRICES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Quotations for fine granulated sugar remain unchanged at 8.35 cents asked by all refiners not withdrawn. Quotations for spot raws remain unchanged at 6.90 cents, c and f, duty paid, with no sales reported.

AMERICAN ROLLING MILL

CINCINNATI, O.—The American Rolling Mill Company has been incorporated in Illinois. The capital stock is $21,000,000, of which $10,000,000 is paid in.

BOSTON STOCKS

BOSTON—Following are the transactions on the Boston Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales to 2:45 p. m.:

	Open	High	Low	Last sale
Adventure	1 5/16	1 5/16	1¼	1¼
Am Tel	114⅝	114⅝	114	114
Am Zinc	14	14	14	14
At Glf & W I	104½	106	104	105
Bos Elevated	40½	40⅝	40¼	40½
Cal & Ariz	66¾	66¾	66	66
Calumet	490	490	485	485
Davis Daly	4⅛	4¼	4⅛	4¼
East Butte	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
Edison	169	169	169	169
La Salle	3	3	3	3
Mass Gas	84½	84½	84	84
do pf	17	17	17	17
Mohawk	70	70	70	70
North Butte	13½	13¾	13¼	13¾
Old Dom	40¾	40¾	40	40
Osceola	63	63	61¼	62
Pond Cr Coal	18½	18½	18¼	18¼
Quincy	70	70	70	70
Sup & Boston	3	3⅛	3	3
Swift & Co	139¼	139¼	138	138
Torington	51	51	50	50
Trinity	4¾	5	4¾	5
Tuolumne	1 5/16	1 5/16	1¼	1¼
Utah Cons	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
Utah Metals	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
U S R S & M.	52	52	51⅝	51⅝
do pf	47½	47½	47½	47½
United Shoe pf	25½	25½	25½	25½
United Fruit	123½	123½	123½	123½
Ventura	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
West End St R	39	39	39	39

MICHIGAN ROAD PROFITS SMALL

First Six Months of 1917 Show Deficit of $224,798 After Charges

The Michigan Central road, which was exceptionally prosperous in 1916, has this year to date shown a disappointingly small surplus. In fact for the first six months of 1917 it disclosed a deficit of $224,798 after charges, compared with a surplus of $2,772,019 for the first half of 1916.

In July there was a relative improvement in net earnings and the road was able to report a surplus after charges of $400,529 for the month, compared with a surplus of $292,312 in June and $267,245 in May. In February the road showed a large deficit after charges and it has taken most of the year to wipe this out.

As the result of its July operations Michigan Central was able to report a surplus of $176,732 for the seven months' period but this contrasts sharply with a surplus of $3,382,550 in the first seven months of 1917. In the 1915 year surplus after charges for the seven months was $560,320.

Michigan Central has been handling the greatest volume of business in its history and gross earnings are reaching new high records. In the seven months ended July 31 gross showed an increase over the corresponding period last year of $3,486,367, or 14.5 per cent. Net earnings on the other hand decreased $1,623,559, or 21.2 per cent, thereby indicating an increase of more than $5,000,000 in operating expenses and taxes.

Inquiry has been raised as to the reasons for the large increase in "deductions from income" this year as compared with 1916, which in considerable measure is responsible for the small margin above fixed and other charges. This increase is explained by the fact that "hire of equipment" of the Michigan Central in taking care of record traffic has been very much augmented. This accounts for the major portion of the increase in deductions. There has also been an increase in interest charges on notes on account of new capital borrowed.

It is interesting to note, for instance, that in the four months ended April 30, deductions from income increased $1,125,898 and of this increase $1,024,072 was due to hire of equipment and the balance to increase in interest on notes.

The hire of equipment is larger than last year; chiefly because of the increase in the per diem rate from 45 cents to 60 cents, also because the Michigan Central found itself short of equiment, necessitating employment of a greater number of foreign cars. Of the 6000 cars which the road had ordered for delivery this year in order to take care of its business, only a comparatively small number have been delivered because of the difficulties of car manufacturers in obtaining materials and latterly to the preemption of their output by the Government.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—There were irregular movements in the foreign exchange market with French and Swiss rates moving up, and pronounced strength was shown in Scandinavian. Italian and Russians were weak. Demand sterling 4.75 3-16, cables 4.76 7-16, 60-day bills 4.71½ and 90-days 4.69½. Franc checks 5.78¾, cables 5.77⅛. Guilder checks 43, cables 43¼. Lire checks 7.86, cables 7.85. Ruble checks 13¼, cables 13[illegible]. Swiss cables 4.58, checks 4.60.

LONDON METAL MARKET

LONDON, England—Current metal prices here are: Spot copper, £110, futures £110, electro £125. Sales spot, none; futures, none. Spot tin £247, 5s., off £1; futures £246 15s., off 10s.; straits £247 5s., off £1. Sales spot tin, 45; futures, 130 tons. Spot lead £30 10s., futures £29 10s. Spot spelter £54, futures £50.

CHANDLER CAR PROFITS

The Chandler Motor Car Company reports net profits for the period from Jan. 1, 1917, to Oct. 1, as $2,110,000, equal to $30 per share, compared with $1,339,000, equal to $19 per share, for the corresponding period of 1916.

PROVISIONS

Boston Receipts

Today, 2084 bbls apples, 3789 bxs apples, 755 bbls cranberries, 2 cars cantaloupes, 1378 bxs oranges, 250 bxs grapefruit, 137 bxs lemons, 35,208 baskets grapes, 20,515 carries grapes, 250 bags peanuts, 24,930 bu potatoes, 52 bbls sweet potatoes.

Boston Poultry Receipts

Today 600 pkgs, last year 5701 pkgs.

Boston Wholesale Prices

Flour—Spring patents, $11@11.60; spring clears in sacks, $10.25@10.50; special short patents, $11.60@12.25; jobbing at $13; winter patents, $10.65@11.25; winter straights, $10.40@10.85; Kansas patents in sacks, $10.90@11.25; rye flour, $9.75@9.95; rye meal, $7.50@8.

Corn—Spot No. 2 yellow, $2.15; for shipment, No. 2 yellow, $2.12½@2.13.

Oats—New No 1 clipped white, 70c; No. 2 clipped white, 69c; No. 3 clipped white, 68c; ship new fancy 40 lbs, 69@69½c; new fancy 38 lbs, 68½@69c; new regular 38 lbs, 68@68½c; new regular 36 lbs, 67½@68c.

Millfeed—Spring bran, $36.50@37; winter bran, $37@37.50; middlings, $42@46; mixed feed, $41@45; red dog, $62.50; cotton seed meal, $50@55; oat hulls, $26; linseed meal, $54.50; gluten feed, $53.38; hominy feed, $59.40; stock feed, $54.

Cornmeal and Oatmeal—Granulated cornmeal, $10.75; bolted, $10.70; bag meal, $3.95@4; cracked corn, $4@4.05; oatmeal, rolled, $9.25; cut and ground, $10.63.

Hay—Choice, $26; No. 1 grade, $23.50@24.50; No. 2 grade, $21@23; No. 3 grade, $18@19; stock hay, $16@18.

Straw—Rye, $16@17; oats, $11@12.

Beans—Car lots, choice peas, $9@9.25; red kidneys, $8@8.25; yellow eyes, $8.50@8.75; California small white, $9.25@9.50; Canada peas, $4.25@4.50; green peas, $6.50@6.75; lima beans, 15c lb.

Onions—Native, $1.50@2 bu box; Connecticut Valley, $2@3.50 per 100-lb bag; Spanish, $4.25@4.50; California $3.25@3.75.

Potatoes—$3.75@3.80 per 2-bu bag; sweet, $4@4.25 bbl; in bulk at Charlestown, $1.70@1.75.

Eggs—Fancy hennery and nearby, 59@60c; eastern extras, 54@55c; western extras, 54@55c; western prime firsts, 43@44c; western firsts, 41@42c.

Butter—Northern creamery extras, 44½@45c; western creamery extras, 44@44½c; western firsts, 43@43½c; renovated, 41@41½c; ladles, 37½@38c.

Fruit—Oranges, California, $2@4, pineapples, $2.50@4.50 per crt; grapefruit, $4@6 crt; peaches $1@1.50 per large bskt; Cassaba melons, $1@2.25 crt; Delaware grapes, $1@1.25 per 8-bskt carrier; black varieties, 75c@$1; pony bskts, 15@23c; cranberries, $8@9.50 bbl, $2.50@3.25 crt; Damson plums, 50@60c bskt.

Apples—Wealthies, $3@4.50 bbl; Gravensteins, $3.50@5.50; Wolf River, $3@4; Harvey greenings, $4@4.50; McIntosh Reds, $4.50@6.50; odd varieties, $2.50@3.50; bu bxs, 75c@$2.50; pears, $1.50@3.50 bu box.

Sugar — American Refinery quotes granulated and fine as a basis at 8.35c a pound in 10-bbl lots and 8.45c in 20-bbl lots.

DAIRY PRODUCTS

Boston Receipts

Today—3944 tbs, no bxs, 227,843 lbs butter; 915 bxs cheese; 2422 cs eggs.

1916—1685 tbs, 344 bxs, 110,798 lbs butter; 679 bxs cheese; 2361 cs eggs.

New York Receipts

Today—8447 pkgs butter, 6556 bxs cheese; 13,438 cs eggs.

1916—10,874 pkgs butter; 5568 bxs cheese; 12,221 cs eggs.

Other Markets

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 22—Egg market quiet and weak; cases returned 33c; cases included 34c.

CHICAGO, Oct. 22.—Butter market steady, extras 42c, extra firsts 41@41½c, firsts 39@40c, seconds 38@38½c, packing stock 35½@36c, receipts 6,413 packages. Egg market steady, firsts 36@37c, ordinary firsts 35½@36c, miscellaneous 36@37c, dirties 22@30c, checks 21@30c, refrigerators, 33¼@34c, receipts 5689 cases.

DIVIDENDS

The Connecticut Mills Company has declared a quarterly dividend of $1.75 a share on the preferred stock, payable Nov. 1.

Superior Steel Company declared regular quarterly dividends of $2 on first and second preferred, payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 15.

Washington, Baltimore & Annapolis electric railroad declared initial dividend of 3 per cent on common stock, payable Oct. 31 to stock of record Oct. 25.

The Hood Rubber Company has declared regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent on the preferred stock, payable Nov. 1 to holders of record Oct. 27.

The Riverside Western Oil Company declared usual quarterly dividends of 1½ per cent on common and 1¾ per cent on preferred stocks. The preferred is payable Nov. 5; common on Nov. 26, both to holders of record Oct. 31.

AMERICAN HIDE & LEATHER CO.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—American Hide & Leather surplus after charges in the first quarter of the fiscal year was $323,887.

Quarter ended Sept. 30, 1917, compares as follows:

	1917	1916
Net earnings	$489,262	$276,087
Int on bonds	60,140	65,340
Sinking fund	105,235	100,035
Surplus	323,887	110,712

TRADE BOARD CLOSING

CHICAGO, Ill.—The Board of Trade will be closed at noon on Liberty Day.

NEW YORK BONDS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the high, low and last sales today:

	High	Low	Last
Adams Ex 4s	67	67	67
Am For Sec 5s	95	95	95
Am T&T 5s	96⅝	96½	96½
Anglo-French 5s	92	91⅞	91⅞
Atch 4s	86	85⅞	86
B & O cv 4½s	82¼	82¼	82¼
B & O 5s	88½	88½	88½
Cent Pac 1st 4s	80¾	80⅝	80⅝
CB&Q 4s	94	93¾	93¾
Chili Cop 7s	105	104	105
City Bordeaux 6s	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞
City Lyons 6s	89¾	89¾	89¾
City Marseilles 6s	89¾	89¾	89¾
City Paris 6s	90	90	90
Con Gas cv 6s	100½	100¼	100½
Dom Can 5s '21	94	94	94
Dom Can 5s '31	94	94	94
Erie gml	53¾	53⅝	53⅝
Erie cv B	45⅜	45⅜	45⅜
Erie cv D	53	52⅝	53
French Rep 5½s	96¼	96¼	96¼
Liberty 3½s wi	99.78	99.72	99.76
Midvale Steel 5s	88¼	88¼	88¼
Mo Pac gm 4s	56½	56¼	56⅜
N Y Cent 6s	97⅛	97	97⅛
NYNH&H cv 3½s	50	50	50
NYNH&H 6s	85	85	85
Nor Pac 4s	84	84	84
Penn gm 4½s	92	92	92
Penn cv 4½s	100¼	100⅛	100¼
Reading 4s	89	88¾	88¾
Rep I&S 5s	97	97	97
R I 4s	77	77	77
Seaboard adj 5s	47	47	47
So Pac cv 5s	94½	93⅞	94
So Ry 4s	63	62⅞	62⅞
So Ry 5s	94	94	94
U P fdg 4s	81	81	81
SL&SF adj	61⅝	61⅜	61⅜
SL&SF A	59	58¾	58¾
St Paul cv 4½s	78	78	78
Tex Co cv 6s	100¼	100¼	100¼
Third Av adj 5s	34	33½	33½
U P cv 4s	87	87	87
UKGtB 5s	98¼	98¼	98¼
UKGtB 5s '19	95	94⅞	95
UKGtB 5s '21	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛
UKGtBI 5½s '18 N	99⅝	99½	99⅝
UKGtBI 5½s '19 N	98¾	98½	98½
U S Rubber 5s	81¾	81⅝	81⅝
U S Rubber 6s	102¼	102¼	102¼
U S Steel 5s	100¾	100½	100½
V-C Chem 6s	98	98	98
Wabash 1st 5s	93½	93½	93½
Wabash 2d 5s	89½	89½	89½

GOVERNMENT BONDS

	Opening Bid	Opening Asked	Closing Bid	Closing Asked
Registered 3s	96¾	..	96¾	..
Coupon	96¾	..	96¾	97½
Registered 3s	99¼	99	99	..
Registered 3s	99¼	..	99	100
Reg'd 3s, '46	84	..	84	..
Coupon	85	..	85	..
Registered 4s	105½	106	105	106
Coupon	105½	..	105	106
Panama 2s, '36	97¾	..	97¾	..
Panama 2s, '38	97¾	..	97¾	..
Panama 3s, '61	84	..	84	..
Coupon	84	..	84	..

RAILWAY POINTS

Vice-President Biscoe of the Boston & Albany has appointed Press Representative Walter E. Adams, chairman of a committee to be created for the purpose of collecting a fund to be used to obtain additional comforts for 150 former employees now in the United States service at home and abroad.

Manager William H. Wright of the Boston Terminal Company has granted a 10 per cent increase in salaries to employees in the interlocking department.

The car department of the Boston & Albany has received from the Allston shops two government standard steel mail cars, which have been overhauled and painted for Boston and Chicago services.

Robert Sterling has been appointed agent of the parcel rooms, Boston & Maine, North Station.

The New Haven has inaugurated through mail car service between Boston and the West on the Bay State Limited leaving South Station at 10 a. m.

Chief Crew Dispatcher Frank O'Brien, of the Boston & Albany, returned to his South Station office this morning from a two weeks' leave of absence.

The fuel department of the Boston & Maine operated two special trains of steam coal Mystic Wharf to Northern New England division points today.

The freight department of the New Haven floated a special fruit train from the United Fruit Company, Atlantic Avenue, this morning, destined to points west of Waterbury, Conn.

COTTON MARKET

Reported by Richardson, Hill & Co.

New York

	Open	High	Low	Last sale
Oct	28.30	29.21	28.27	29.16
Dec	27.40	27.73	27.30	27.66
Jan	27.00	27.28	26.85	27.23
March	26.7[illegible]	27.00	26.63	26.95
May	26.68	26.90	26.64	26.86
July	26.50	26.77	26.50	26.66

Spots, 29.50, up 105 points.

LIVERPOOL, England—Spots opened quiet; prices steady. Sales 3000 bales; receipts 27,000 bales, including 26,900 American. Good middlings 21.02d. Prices for futures. Open: Oct.-Nov. 19.10, Dec.-Jan. 18.55, Feb.-March 18.36@18.60, April-May 18.19.

At 12:45 p. m. fair American middlings 21.67d.; good middlings 21.02d.; middlings 20.52d.; low middlings 20.02d.; good ordinary 19.57d.; ordinary 18.57d.

ZINC PRICES LOWER

JOPLIN, Mo.—Zinc ore lower at $60 to $75 a ton. Lead ore $10 a ton lower at $80 a ton. Many producers are complaining of no profits at these prices.

LONDON MARKET DULL AND STEADY

Favorable War News From Western Front Offsets Russian Situation and the Undertone Is Good—Americans Are Lower

LONDON, England—With the war news from the western front offsetting the situation in Russia the undertone of the stock exchange markets was steady today. Hesitation was in evidence, however, and business was quiet. Owing to firmer rates for money the gilt-edged section was dull. Last week's sales of national war bonds were £18,235,000. This was smaller than had been expected.

Americans were lower on the reaction at New York and Canadian Pacifics lacked steadiness. Home lines were dull and neglected.

Notwithstanding the fact that the labor position is not yet normal Argentine rails were firm with a tendency to advance further.

Russians were weak with Petrograd exchange decidedly adverse, but other allied bonds were steady.

Mines were inactive. Kaffirs were irregular. Rubbers and oils were maintained.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

UNION PACIFIC

		Increase
September—		
Oper revenue	$11,863,258	$878,666
Oper expenses	6,697,020	1,266,549
Net oper revenue	5,166,238	*387,883
Taxes	888,688	413,137
Net income	4,277,550	*801,020
From Jan 1—		
Oper revenue	92,589,605	10,886,232
Oper expenses	55,690,710	9,942,833
Net oper revenue	36,898,895	943,399
Taxes	6,572,592	2,199,034
Net income	30,326,303	*1,255,635

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE

	1917	Increase
Second week October	$1,562,890	$217,720
From Jan 1	58,717,213	8,846,508

KANSAS CITY SOUTHERN

September—		
Gross revenues	$1,222,446	$247,655
Oper expenses	711,968	115,743
Net revenues	510,477	131,911
Taxes	58,054	9,607
Oper income	452,422	122,304
From Jan 1—		
Gross revenues	9,901,323	1,786,168
Oper expenses	5,973,879	1,039,263
Net revenues	3,927,444	746,902
Taxes	522,493	87,258
Oper income	3,404,950	659,644

WHEELING & LAKE ERIE

September—		
Gross revenues	$1,076,312	$143,686
Oper expenses	698,883	122,226
Taxes	48,608	8,341
Oper income	328,819	*13,118
Jan 1 to Sept 30—		
Gross revenues	8,025,716	394,175
Oper expenses	5,384,325	721,661
Taxes	408,671	43,033
Oper income	2,232,720	*370,520

KANSAS CITY RAILWAYS

September—	1917	1916
Gross earnings	$684,799	$667,388
Net earnings	171,531	227,024
Gross earnings	172,677	230,133
Balance	169,752	172,296
Deductions	130,105	130,451
Net income	39,646	41,845
Bal for dividend	13,514	15,713
From July 1—		
Gross earnings	1,895,363	1,986,015
Net earnings	354,700	620,271
Net income	358,150	630,794
Balance	349,375	506,785
Deductions	394,733	396,570
Net deficit	45,357	†110,215
Bal for div deficit	123,753	†31,819

*Decrease. †Surplus.

NAVAL STORES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Offerings of turpentine are being taken up rapidly by the consuming trade and full prices are maintained by dealers for all spot offerings. The market remains on a basis of 54½ cents a gallon, with the outlook for a continuance of firm prices, in view of the small receipts at the primary markets in Savannah, Jacksonville and other Gulf ports, says the New York Commercial.

Tar and Pitch.—There is a firm tone in these products, reflecting the condition of naval stores in general. Kiln dried grades are offered at $14.50@15 per barrel, and retort, which is very scarce, is named at $15.50@16. Finest grades of pine pitch are quoted at $4.75@5 per barrel, while other grades of pine pitch are offered at $4.25@4.50 per barrel.

SAVANNAH, Ga.—Monday's naval stores market: Spirits of turpentine slightly easier and the quotation declined ¼ cent. The market closed at 94½ cents. Sales 93 casks. Rosin steady with light offerings. Quotations were at mixed changes. There are advances of 5 cents on N and K and declines of 2½ cents on H and 5 cents on F, and below, although there were no sales of the bottom grades. Sales 352 barrels. Prices: WW, $7.50; WG, $7.45; N, $7.20; M, $6.45; K, $6.35; I, $6.05; H, $6; G, $6; F, $5.95; E, $5.95; D, $5.95; B, $5.95. Sales 352.

BANKS OPEN TOMORROW

The banks will be open tomorrow as usual for business. Many business houses and all of the stock exchanges will be closed at noon, and every one will be given an opportunity to help along the Liberty Loan.

5% First Mortgage Loans

secured by Kansas City, Mo., real estate, valued double the amount of the loan. Principal and interest collected and remitted without charge.

MILLER & SAYRE
Lathrop Bldg. Kansas City, Mo.

6% First Mortgage Loans

The 6% is net to you. Sold over 18,000 in 26 years without a foreclosure. Last year sales—$2,000,000. Write for our free literature and advice.

L. D. MILLER & CO.
OFFICES: Milwaukee and Racine, Wis.

NEWS OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

SHOE BUSINESS IN FAIR VOLUME

Orders Placed Locally for Spring and Summer Comprise Greater Part of Trading — Buyers Hold Back for Lower Prices

Specially reported for The Christian Science Monitor

There is a fair amount of business going on in the Boston shoe market, orders for spring and summer footwear comprising the major part. It has been common knowledge for some time, that a fair-size minority of the buyers were holding back in apprehension that a tender market might develop into a slump, with serious results to smaller merchants.

Of late sensational events both here and abroad have followed one another with startling rapidity, and in growing proportions. Demands have been so wide in scope as to be almost incomprehensible to the average shoe merchant. The delinquent shoe buyer has become active, and in some instances has paid a small advance for the privilege of waiting.

The Government on Tuesday last issued orders aggregating 7,000,000 pairs of army shoes with a notice that a smaller one would soon follow. This added to what was reported the week previous and the rumors of large foreign orders for civilian shoes, and a general rally in the domestic markets, made conservative jobbers active and solicitous regarding their future needs.

As a matter of fact the contracts now booked, both public and private, will make demands upon the leather market which would seem impossible to meet, but statistics show that the stocks are more than adequate. This surplus, for the civilian trade, is attributable to the army specifications which call for plump stock, and not only calls for it, but secures it, subordinating all others to the Government's requirements.

Moreover these fabulous demands must continue while the war lasts; therefore, domestic mercantile relations will be rudely shocked at times, and values swell under circumstances, commensurate with the burdens which the Government is compelled to place upon the people.

Scarcity of competent help features civilian shoemaking today. The war calls many of those who for their knowledge and skill have always been in demand, therefore, some of the factories making ladies' shoes are unable to stretch their production to capacity limits as desired.

Manufacturers of men's fine shoes have seen the worst of business depression. Buyers, either in apprehension of a rise in values, or that army shoes may crowd the plants to their detriment, have been placing some orders, with duplicates quickly following. Prices are not in accord with the stock market, and are as usual lagging behind the top quotations. So also is the medium grade shoe, although there are a few of these which have advanced 5 cents per pair. The late activity in this line proclaims a very busy season, and buyers who expect to gain a point by delaying their orders are liable to experience tardy deliveries, without the expected reward.

The firmness of prices in men's side leather shoes is a natural outcome of the large army orders, which draw heavily upon such stocks, so that late reductions are no longer obtainable where so-called army leather is concerned. Manufacturers not in government service report a business nearing their output for the entire season although alarming reports of that character should not be taken too seriously, for they are likely to be premature. As a matter of fact none have as yet refused business for spring; still some are nearing that condition, as noted by a rigid application in terms, the usual sign preceding the sold-up announcement.

Ladies' footwear is regaining its lost activity and, it is to be regretted, its former high range of prices as well. Buyers looking for kid boots, pumps, oxfords, etc., it is declared, should get into action without delay as kid stock is no longer a mere plaything. It is well for consumers that manufacturers have placed upon the market such fine lines of fabric shoes as are now seen. These possess a full measure of style and durability, and are expected to retail at $3 or less.

Children's shoes have just begun to move. The first large orders for spring are reported. The way prices have been held during this long spell of quiet trading has convinced buyers that there is nothing to be gained by further waiting, so there is little doubt but that the factories will be running at full force within a month.

After a protracted period of dilatory selling the packer hide market has become a very busy place and stocks have melted away under the greatest war orders the business world has ever known.

As it turned out, it was fortunate that these big holdings were available for government needs, waiting as it were, to do their part toward winning the war. Within the last two weeks it is estimated that more than 500,000 hides went to the tanners, and that the receipts of live stock have been so liberal as to quell any apprehension that a shortage would result from these immense shipments. The records show that branded stock was bought with remarkable freedom, nearly 150,000 June to October cows going at 23c, a drop of 3c from a year ago figures. Native cows were strong, about 50,000 sold from 1 to 4 cents more than last year's prices, same date, the time they were put in salt accounting for the variation. Native Texas and Colorado steers also showed a gain of fully 5 per cent over prices of a year ago, aggregate sales of which come close to 150,000 hides.

The market conditions, therefore, lean toward strength, even though branded cows did recede in price. The most conservative merchants can see nothing in the near future that looks like a break in hide prices; on the contrary the hide market is practically engulfed with demands today, with a winter's consumption of leather far beyond that of past history, incalculable by the keenest experts known to the trade, and liable to be extended well into 1918. The future, however, is not as dark as some predict because statistics show that the supply will equal the demand for some time to come.

The natural influence of the large shoe orders for the United States Army and the big contracts for sole leather recently placed by English and Russian government agents, has been buoyant in character and placed the tanners in a position to easily resist depressions, and pave the way for an advance under the slightest pretext.

It is fairly remarkable, however, that prices did not reflect the enormous drain upon the leather stocks more than the closing week's figures indicated, still the firmness of the market was so ridged that the larger buyers forestalled what they believed msut ultimately result from it and bought liberally.

Sole leather stocks, present and prospective, are featured by extreme strength on some grade, but others are only sympathetically affected, accounted for by the fact that all of the different Governments demand a nine, or more iron iron weight. Still the growing activity in domestic shoe business has already been noticed, and buyers of both sale and side upper leather accustomed to weighty selections will face a condition in which they are subordinate to the potentiality of the War Department, therefore, they may find it a case of taking what they can get, with the tanners holding the advantage.

Although the heavier weight leather is practically sold up, the weight suitable for civilian trade is now meeting with a steadily increasing demand, which has stopped concessions and stiffened prices for the top grades. This is particularly the case with calf skins, the sales reported showing an increase in number and amount. Colors are a leading feature, men's weights now selling at 65 cents.

The glazed kid market is growing stronger every week. In the last month favorable events have lifted this stock from a low level up to a condition where tanners have something to say about prices. That the English Government should partially nullify the embargo was a much appreciated event, and made it possible to forward some large warehouse stocks. Foreign orders followed closely this good news, and invoices for southern Europe were at once made ready for the first shipping opportunities.

After this favorable turn of affairs came a conservative, but snappy demand from local buyers, which has become more or less insistent, so that most grades are well sold up with prospects exceedingly encouraging.

It is not strange therefore that the low range of prices should respond to the uplifting influences accompanying such circumstances, so that the reported advance of 5-cent table run is quite below what may be expected, if this active trading continues.

SILVER SHORTAGE STILL PREVAILS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—According to reports in Washington, many silver mines abandoned some years ago are being reopened. Enormous veins of low-grade silver ore are exposed in various mining camps of the West, and now that a substantial price is being paid for the metal, there is a revival of mining in the silver camps. Some administration officials have been giving considerable attention to the shortage of silver and say the condition is world-wide. In India the Government has reached the decision to prohibit imports of silver on private account, due to desire to maintain a greater control of the market. Instead of having any depressing effect on the price, the London quotation advanced rapidly.

Small change is very scarce in Japan, because of marked shortage of silver. In Tokyo the reason is ascribed to the large number of coolies employed in the shipping industry, who demand their pay every day. There is an embargo on both gold and silver, but it is believed this will not stop the price from going higher. In various countries silver coins are worth more as bullion than as money, and it is this fact that has caused the demonetization discussion.

The present director of the mint, Raymond T. Baker, knows as much about silver and gold probably as any man in the country. He was a prospector and miner in his early days and long before he became director of the mint he predicted a rise in silver. His knowledge has enabled him to buy for the mints at reasonable prices.

WHY LIBERTY LOAN SHOULD SUCCEED

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—President Effingham B. Morris of Girard Trust Company says: "The country has lent to the Government $2,000,000,000; it is asked now to lend $3,000,000,000 more.

"In the midst of the devastation and atrocities by the enemy in the land of our allies, their citizens have contributed more than $40,000,000,000 to the carrying on of the war.

"Now that we are in this war which must be won, let it not be possible for any one to say that we have failed to subscribe to full amount of an issue of bonds, so much smaller in size than those oversubscribed by our allies."

WRIGHT-MARTIN AIRCRAFT CORP.

Big Government Orders for Engines Will Not Be Completed for Some Time to Come

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Wright-Martin Aircraft Corporation has received an order from the Government for 500 150-horse power and 4000 220-horse power Hispano-Suiza aeroplane motors, but anyone who expects to see all these contributing to the destruction of the German armies by next summer will be doomed to disappointment.

The company is manufacturing this type of motor under license from the French Government, and it is generally accepted that it is the peer of any motor in existence, and that the American-made motor is as efficient as any of this type made abroad. This has been admitted by French aeronautical engineers.

Notwithstanding excellence of the American-made product, output of these motors by the Wright-Martin Corporation has been one of the severe disappointments of the last two years. The order for 450 of these motors placed by the French Government two years ago has not yet been completed, and disappointments, disorganization and extraordinary expenses have fallen on the Wright-Martin Corporation.

Production rate is not expected to increase much during the winter, as the plant will from now on necessarily go through a readjustment in preparation for manufacture of the more powerful 220-horse power motors, which will require new jigs, dies and machines. It is doubtful if the company can get definitely started on its larger program much before February or March.

In the meantime the outlook for earnings for the fiscal year to end May 31, is not at all encouraging. On May 31 last, the company reported a deficit of $1,930,000 to profit and loss, with inventories of about the same amount. Cash on hand from sale of common stock amounted to $2,570,000, and accounts receivable about offset accounts payable.

SUPERIOR STEEL MAKES REPORT

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Superior Steel Corporation reports as follows for eight months ended Aug. 31, 1917:

Gross income	$2,548,672
Net income	*2,099,372
Dividends	260,816
Reserved for commond dividends	155,000
Reserve for excess profits tax	577,947
Surplus	1,106,409

*After allowing for dividends on first and second preferred and $577,947 reserve for excess profits tax, earnings for common stock were at rate of $20.46 a share in eight months.

FINANCIAL NOTES

It cost $105,000 to charter sailing vessel Asmund, which arrived at Boston with 7,000 bales of wool. Several years ago the boat was sold for $30,000.

Dividend declarations in the United States during last week included extra disbursements by 10 companies, compared with two in the previous week, which is a decided improvement.

French Government has arranged to renew at 5¾ per cent discount for one year $10,000,000 Treasury bills which recently came due in London. Last year when they fell due for the second time they were renewed at 6½ per cent discount.

Superior Court at Pittsburgh decreed that furnaces and mills located in Pennsylvania hereafter must pay railroads for removing "slag," thus adding at least $1,000,000 a year to revenue of roads operating in Pittsburgh district alone.

Dispatch from Ajo, Ariz., says B. F. Goodrich Company, which already has been successful in raising Egyptian cotton near Phœnix, has decided to put an additional 72,000 acres in cotton on the Gila River, constructing a huge dam near Gila for irrigation purposes.

Eugene Meyer, Jr., of War Industries Board, in letter to firm of New York copper brokers says, the Government has power to seize all copper sold above established price of 23½ cents. Warning is not being taken seriously as sales of spot copper are being made at 26@27 cents.

Negotiations under which the United States agred to purchase 6,000,000 Mexican pesos from Mexican Government are off, following presentation by Mexican representatives of new terms. Necessity for purchase has passed, and market price has fallen below that which was to have been paid Mexico.

Since Oct. 1, 13 large New York state institutions have entered the federal reserve system, with a total capital of $45,000,000, surplus of $52,614,500, and resources of $1,227,745,306. Number of New York institutions now in the system is 102, having total capital of $108,855,700, surplus $115,282,465 and resources of $2,454,996,995.

J. Stevens Ulman, president of F. Blumenthal Company, says speculators in hides and leathers are fast being driven from the market by concerted opposition of leading tanners and result is that prices of all leather products, including shoes, will soon be on basis of honest cost of production. The Government has ordered 10,000,000 pairs of shoes for its soldiers. United States will pay for 2,000,000 pairs for Russian army and 140,000 pairs for Belgium.

STOCK INCREASED

TRENTON, N. J.—The Schwarzenbach-Huber Company increased its capital stock to $9,500,000 from $6,000,000. Of the shares, 10,000 are to be 5 per cent cumulative preferred, 30,000 6 per cent non-cumulative preferred and 55,000 common.

SOUTH AMERICAN TRADE EXPANSION

Commerce of United States With This Section in 1917 Greater Than in Any Earlier Year — Increase 170 Per Cent

Trade of the United States with South America in 1917 far exceeds that of any earlier year, says the National City Bank of New York City. For the seven months ending with July in 1917, the exports to South America were $162,698,000, compared with $117,788,000 in the corresponding months of 1916, $73,118,000 in 1915 and $60,000,000 in the corresponding months of 1914, all of which immediately preceded the war. As the war began in the month of August, 1914, an opportunity is now given to compare in very exact figures the United States' trade with South America during the war period with that in the period which preceded it.

A compilation of the trade with South America in the first seven months of 1917 shows a total of $547,000,000 for the seven months ending with July, 1917, against $202,000,000 in the corresponding months of 1914, or an increase of more than 170 per cent in the three-year period.

This increase occurs in both imports and exports. Imports from South America, which amounted to only $142,352,000 in the seven months ended with July, 1914, the period immediately preceding the war, were for the corresponding months of 1917 $384,119,000, an increase of 170 per cent, while the exports to South America, which were $60,091,000 in the seven months of 1914 were $162,698,000 in the same months of 1917, also an increase of 170 per cent.

This increase of 170 per cent in the trade with South America in the three years since the beginning of the war is greater than that of the trade with other parts of the world, which show an increase of only 120 per cent in the same period. The increase in commerce with South America occurs in the trade with all countries in both imports and exports, but is more distinctly marked in the trade with Argentina, Brazil, Chile, and Peru.

Exports to Argentina, which amounted to only $18,677,000 in the seven months of 1914, which immediately preceded the war, were in the corresponding months of 1917 $52,614,000, or nearly three times as much in 1917 as in 1914, while imports from Argentina grew from $36,578,000 in the 1914 period to $119,402,000 in the seven months of 1917. To Brazil the exports grew from $14,369,000 in the seven months of 1914 to $35,795,000 in 1917 and the imports from that country, from $57,539,000 in 1914, to $96,845,000 in the corresponding months of 1917. To Chile the exports grew from $10,204,000 in the seven months of 1914 to $27,895,000 in the corresponding months of 1917, while the imports from Chile advanced from $14,746,000 in the 1914 period to $50,728,000 in the same period of 1917. To Peru the exports increased from $3,847,000 in the 1914 period to $11,567,000 in the seven months of 1917.

BRITISH STEAMSHIP COMPANIES PROFIT

NEW YORK—Of particular interest, in view of American ships being operated under similar plans to those of British shipping, are earnings of British shipping companies, although British charter rates are much lower than United States rates. Latest report received is that of Prince Line, Ltd. The company has declared a dividend of 25 per cent, which, with an interim dividend of 5 per cent, makes 30 per cent for the year. This is after adding $1,250,000 to fund for after-war competition, increasing the reserve to $3,500,000.

Lord Furness, chairman of company, mentioned following disadvantages under which company had worked: "In the first place, increase in excess profits tax took effect Jan. 1, 1917. On March 1 the government liner requisition scheme came into force. There are also heavy and increasing working expenses, cost of upkeep, and war risk insurance, as it is compelled by line requirements to insure to full cost of replacements."

Prince line was engaged in trade from Brazil to New York and New Orleans, having carried bulk of prewar trade. This company has lost several ships, among which was Belgian Prince. After this ship was destroyed, the crew was lined up on deck of the submarine; and the men, having been deprived of their lifebelts, were left to drown as the submarine submerged. The company has made special appropriations for dependents of 39 drowned men, which will be added to amount allowed by War Risks Association.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

	Bid	Asked
Atlantic Refining	880	900
Buckeye Pipe Line	84	86
Illinois Pipe	200	205
Indiana Pipe Line	90	95
Midwest	139	141
Ohio Oil	325	330
Prairie Oil & Gas	455	465
Prairie Pipe	252	257
South Penn Oil	280	290
Standard Oil, California	230	235
Indiana	680	700
Kentucky	330	350
New Jersey	545	555
New York	247	252
Union Tank Line	90	93

WISCONSIN GAS NEW STOCK

CHICAGO, Ill.—The Wisconsin Gas & Electric Company has increased its capital stock from $2,750,000 to $3,350,000 to provide for further improvements.

BIG PROGRESS ON NEW SHIP PLANT

Fore River Project for Destroyers Being Rushed and Construction Feats Performed

Within 20 days after the letting of the contract and within two weeks of the first breaking of ground, the first steel structural work will be set up at the big destroyer plant being erected by the Fore River Works at Squantum at once. The plant which will be the largest one of its kind in this country will turn out as fast as possible a huge number of destroyers, which in the belief of the Navy Department are successfully combating the U-boat menace.

A member of the Emergency Shipbuilding Board at Washington, who was in Boston, made this statement in talking about the construction of the plant which will cover about 50 acres of ground:

"I was told recently by officials of the Navy Department that the destroyer is the most effectual means yet found in combating the U-boat, and it has been unusually successful along this line. Its effectiveness lies in keeping the U-boat under water where it is, to all intents and purposes, harmless. The work now going on at Quincy is the most important that the country is undertaking today.

"The destroyer is absolutely essential to the safe conduct of our troops and supplies across the seas and is practically the only guarantee against the U-boats. The importance of rushing the completion of the Quincy plant to enable us to get started on the destroyers is therefore readily appreciated."

The foundation is already completed for the plate and angle shop and it is on these foundations that the first steel work will be erected. Some 2000 men are engaged on the construction work and a restaurant which will accommodate 1000 persons has just been completed, as well as bunking quarters for about 700 workmen.

SHOE BUYERS

Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor, Oct. 23

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:

Atlanta—Mark Edison of Edison Daniels & Co.; Essex.
Atlanta, Ga.—M. Van Baalen of Bickmore Shoe Co.; U. S.
Baltimore, Md.—A. Klotzman; U. S.
Baltimore, Md.—A. Schenthal and Wm. Morris of H. Pretzfelder & Co.; Adams.
Baltimore, Md.—H. Abrahams of Baltimore Shoe House; Essex.
Baltimore—J. Brown; U. S.
Binghamton, N. Y.—W. P. Burns of Binghamton Shoe & Rubber Co.; U. S.
Charleston, S. C.—C. Karesh; U. S.
Charleston, S. C.—N. F. Ellison; U. S.
Chicago—E. Holland of Sears, Roebuck & Co.; Lenox.
Chicago—I. B. Rosenbach of I. B. Rosenbach & Co.; Lenox.
Chicago—J. F. Dunphy of Chicago Catalogue House; Thorn.
Cienfuegoes, Cuba—L. Vasquez of Ruilova & Co.; Hotel Harvard.
Cleveland—G. W. Greber of G. W. Greber Shoe Co.; Essex.
Cleveland—L. J. Grosky of Bailey & Co.; Essex.
Cordele, Ga.—N. R. Bonistze; U. S.
Evansville, Ind.—W. B. Hinkle of Hinkle Shoe Co.; U. S.
Havana—Jose Constenia; U. S.
Havana—Jos. Eseudero of Martinez Suerez & Co.; U. S.
Indianapolis—D. T. Stout and O. J. Roth of The Stout Stores; Essex.
Kansas City, Mo.—H. R. Barton of McElwain Barton Shoe Co.; Tour.
Knoxville, Tenn.—F. M. Haynes and R. B. McCallie of Haynes Henson & Co.; Lenox.
Knoxville, Tenn.—T. E. Dooley of Henegar Dooley Shoe Co.; Tour.
Los Angeles, Cal.—Emil Olcovich of Olcovich Shoe Co.; Essex.
Memphis—H. C. Yerkes of Goodbar & Co.; Tour.
Montreal, Canada—G. E. Gauthier; Essex.
New Berne, N. C.—H. Marks of O. Marks & Son; Lenox.
New York—W. W. Bowman of Charles Williams Stores; 113 Lincoln St.
Omaha, Neb.—A. A. McClure of American Hand Sewed Shoe Co.; Essex.
Philadelphia—E. M. Scattergood of Geo. H. West Shoe Co.; Tour.
Philadelphia—W. A. Ickler of N. Snellenburg & Co.; Adams.
Pittsburgh—Leon Kreiger; U. S.
Plattsburgh, N. Y.—F. C. McDougal of E. G. Moore & Co.; Adams.
Richmond, Va.—C. B. Snow of W. H. Miles Shoe Co.; Tour.
Roanoke, Va.—W. Lee Brand of Brand Shoe Co.; Boston Art Club.
San Francisco—W. P. O'Connor of Philadelphia Shoe Stores; Essex.
Savannah, Ga.—A. Shapiro; U. S.
Savannah—M. L. Weil of E. A. Weil Shoe Co.; Essex.
St. Louis—Al Gamm; U. S.
St. Louis—J. Mathias; U. S.
Syracuse, N. Y.—L. W. Allen of Allen & Son Shoe Co.; U. S.
Toledo—C. M. Dederich of Simmons Shoe Co.; 173 Lincoln St.

LEATHER BUYERS

London—A. Ernest Hollinsworth; Tour.
London, England—William Box of Samuel Farrows & Co., Ltd.; Essex.

(The New England Shoe and Leather Association cordially invites all visiting buyers to call at its headquarters and trade information bureau, 166 Essex Street, Boston. The Christian Science Monitor is on file.)

SHAWINIGAN POWER CO. MEETING

MONTREAL, Que.—Stockholders of the Shawinigan Power Company were to meet Oct. 31 to authorize an increase in capital from $15,000,000 to $20,000,000, but it is now stated by President Aldred that no increase will be voted because the new capital is not required, although the company is doing the largest business in its history. The meeting is still scheduled, however.

BOSTON CLEARING HOUSE

Boston Clearing House exchanges and balances for today compare:

	1917	1916
Exchanges	$46,748,203	$33,521,434
Balances	5,264,337	2,906,579

Local Sub-treasury credit balance today $110,086.

DECLINES IN STOCK VALUES

Depreciation in Prices Believed to Be Corollary to the United States' Entry Into War

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The decline which has been under way in security values is no more than a natural corollary to entrance of the nation into a war such as this. It would have been reasonable to look for a more precipitous shrinkage of prices in view of experience of great European belligerents in the months following outbreak of the war. Investors there were confronted with shriveling prices in a way that was bewildering. As their governments appealed to the people for war loans, there was no alternative but to throw over investments at sacrifice prices.

When England and France went into the war they could call upon the United States to take over a large part of their investments, namely, American securities. United States aided Europe by buying back some $3,000,000,000 of obligations. This could be done comfortably in the months following outbreak of the war. In addition, money was advanced to foreign governments from private sources to the amount of $2,000,000,000. To this extent relief in the strain of the prodigious war loans of Europe was given.

But now, United States' entrance into the war has forced her to rely entirely upon her own resources. On top of load of fresh securities taken over from Europe, this country has to bear burden of war financing. With billions having to be provided for United States' share in the war, it is hardly to be expected that security values can stand up without flinching. Due consideration of this fact should prove heartening to those who are inclined to attribute depreciation in quoted values to something inherently wrong in financial conditions. It is remarkable under the circumstances that depreciation has not been more extensive.

In England shrinkage in aggregate value of 387 representative securities listed on London Stock Exchange shows a depreciation since outbreak of the war of about $3,065,000,000. Most of this depreciation occurred over period extending down to close of last year. Between Aug. 1, 1914, and end of that year shrinkage was about $1,165,000,000. In the following 12 months these same securities suffered a further loss of about $1,000,000,000 and in 1916 loss was $750,000,000. Since the end of last year security values have shown a tendency towards stability, decline being no more than $150,000,000. Thus it was fully 29 months after outbreak of the war before it could be said that decline in security values in London had run its course.

NEW YORK CURB

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Explos	5⅛	5¼
do ctfs	4	7
Big Ledge	1¾	1⅞
Boston & Mont	50c	51c
Butte C & Z	8¼	8½
Butte Detroit	¼	⅝
Caledonia	57	59
Calumet & Jer	1 1/16	1 1/8
Canada Cop	1⅞	2
Chev Motors	77	80
Cons Arizona	1¾	1⅞
Cons Copper	8⅝	8⅞
Cosden & Co	8⅛	8¼
Dundee Ariz	⅝	¾
First Nat Cop	2¼	3
Glenrock	15¾	16
Goldfield Cons	34	36
Green Monster	⅝	11/16
Hecla Mining	6	6⅛
Howe Sound	4⅝	4⅞
Jerome Verde	1⅞	1¼
Jumbo	16	18
Lake Torp Boat	4	4¾
Magma Cop	42	45
Marlin Arms	95	100
Max Munitions	⅝	¾
McKin Dar	58c	62c
Merritt	33½	34
Met Petrol	⅞	1
Midwest	140	142
Midwest Refg	139	141
Mohican	1⅝	1⅞
National Zinc	28	32
Nipissing	8¼	8½
Peerless	11	12
Sapulpa Ref	9½	10½
Sequoyah Oil	⅞	1
Sinclair Gulf	16	19
Steel Alloys	6½	9
Stewart Min	¼	⅜
Submarine Boat	15½	16½
Success Min	13	15
Troy Arizona	15	20
United Motors	20¼	20½
Un Verde Ext	31½	33
Utah National	95	1
U S Steam	3¾	4
Victoria	4½	5
Wright-Martin	8¼	8⅜
Zinc Concent	1	2

BAR SILVER PRICES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Commercial bar silver 82½c, off ⅛c.

LONDON, England—Bar silver was ¼d. lower here today at 41⅞d.

SHIPPING PHASES ARE MADE CLEAR

United States Chartering Committee Disperses Apprehension That Neutral Interests Will Capture Coastwise Trade

NEW YORK, N. Y.—All apprehension that neutral shipping would be allowed to capture American coastwise or South American trade has been set at rest by United States chartering committee. Latest rulings show that neutral ships will be permitted to trade only in certain services on approval of every charter and every voyage. No advance in present charter rates will be permitted. A ship may sail on the Pacific for one or two voyages, but it will have no opportunity to establish a regular service as it may be transferred to the Atlantic at any time.

American ship charters are passed upon according to individual merits. There is no general ruling. A shipowner presents his new charter for the committee's approval and if the terms are in its opinion, fair, license is granted. Shipowner is then entitled to government requisition rates, and all above this rate goes to account of the Government. This is the system in vogue in England. Terms of compensation for ship handling have not been completed, as each ship will be considered separately.

Practicly all steamers of International Mercantile Marine have been engaged in service in war zones, and are not likely to be disturbed. Big passenger ships of American line will be paid about $10 a deadweight ton by the Government under new rates. As these ships are all loaded and handled by the company, and at its piers and docks, the company expects a percentage commission on all cargoes and passengers handled. Brokers have been paid commissions ranging from 1 per cent to 7½ per cent and it is expected that the Government will allow not less than 5 per cent commission for ship handling. For this alone, shipowners would receive, at a 5 per cent rate, upward of $25,000 on a 10,000-ton cargo ship for a few days' work, in addition to government hire. This would be practically all profit.

Government charter terms require owners to supply crews on a cargo boat basis, that is, a ship will be equipped with officers and men to navigate ship, but will not provide cooks and stewards for passengers without additional payment. Another problem that has to be cleared is maintenance of big organizations. Tramp steamers have no regular service but change from one route to another according to seasons and cargoes. Liners, however, have regular services, which necessitate upkeep of many offices and agencies. These will have to be kept together for normal trade. It is not yet decided whether such companies as International Mercantile Marine Company, Atlantic, Gulf & West Indies, United Fruit Company and W. R. Grace & Co., will have additional payments to support these organizations.

Most companies have received telegrams, naming certain ships for specified voyages. These are to be operated on present charter basis. Profits in excess of government requisition rates will go to the Government. This indicates that there is no immediate intention of reduction of either charter or berth rates on cargoes. Not all vessels so commandeered will be used for war zones.

EXPENSES EXCEED GROSS EARNINGS

Notices have been sent to holders of $3,600,000 first mortgage 6 per cent bonds of Merchants & Miners Transportation Company, notifying them of redemption of this issue at 103½ and interest on Jan. 1, 1918.

Funds for this purpose are already in hand, and were derived from sale early this fall of seven ships, averaging 2500 tons, for $3,726,000, or approximately $532,000 each.

On Oct. 15 the Government exercised its prerogative and commandeered the remainder of the fleet, 16 ships of an average tonnage of 2700 tons. Two days later, however, these ships were turned back to their owners with instructions to keep them employed in their usual pursuits, but available for government service at any time.

Gross earnings of Merchants & Miners Transportation are now running approximately $250,000 a month, but owing to high costs of labor, fuel and supplies, operating so that prospects for any immediate return to stockholders are not particularly bright.

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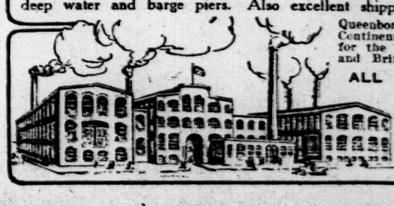
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COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

CALIFORNIA HAS PROMISING SQUAD

Coach Smith Developing Varsity Football Team at Berkeley Which Should Show Up Well Against Washington, Nov. 3

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

BERKELEY, Cal.—Although no star players have appeared on the football field at the University of California this season, the strenuous practices held by Coach A. L. Smith throughout the last few weeks have accomplished tremendous improvement, and established a varsity eleven which plays a steady and consistent game. Never has there been a more democratic atmosphere on the California field than this year. The interclass series at the opening of the season, in which the varsity played on its class teams, brought out an unusual number of new men, all working with an equal chance to prove a place on the varsity. The earnest work and cooperation of the men exceeded even the most optimistic predictions.

The varsity has played off two spectacular games with the marines this season. The aggregation of United States marine players from Mare Island played a game superior to the California team. They hailed from teams from all over the coast and Middle West. Among them were J. W. Beckett and H. Huntington, of Oregon, W. V. Brown of Washington State, F. T. Molthen, Montana, Parker of North Carolina, and C. P. Gardner of Utah. The varsity contest with the Olympic Club resulted in a 40-to-0 score for California, and last Saturday they won from Occidental, 20 to 0.

In these games the varsity has exhibited splendid line play, but weakness in interference. Subsequent practice has done much toward building up offensive and defensive play. Except for the lack of an unusual kicker, Coach Smith is now satisfied with the outlook for his team in its approaching conflict with Washington Nov. 3. But two veterans have returned to the game this year. By present indications, Smith's best players are: C. G. Wells, fullback; J. Gifford and A. J. Bates, ends; A. C. Rowe, halfback, and D. Boucher and D. H. Richardson, guards.

The freshman team, coached by Graduate Manager J. A. Stroud, former California rugby star, has worked into an excellent team. The high schools of Southern California are now beginning to send men to California who are versed in the American game—a source of no little strength to the '21 team. Most prominent among the present freshman players are B. Sprott and C. Majors, of Southern California.

PLAN SPORTS FOR NAVAL STATIONS

Director Walter Camp Has Appointed Men at Each Post to Work Under His Supervision

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Walter Camp, Yale's former athletic head, and recently appointed director of athletic activities at the various United States naval training stations, stated Monday that at each of the stations he has appointed special representatives who will conduct athletics under his general supervision. The scope of the work is evidenced by the fact that the stations extend from the Boston district southward to Pensacola. They are also situated along the Pacific Coast and across the continent.

Lieutenant Byrd, secretary of the commission and an Annapolis graduate, is making a tour of the stations for the purpose of placing athletics on a definite basis. Mr. Camp has completed a tour of the eastern training posts and has returned to his home in this city, after making a visit to Washington.

A general appropriation has been made through the Navy Department to cover the cost of equipment for the different sports. Schedules are being drawn so that there may be contests between stations, even if no game with university teams can be arranged. A series of baseball games has been completed, and the work will continue, including football, track, hockey and basketball.

PICKUPS

They are already discussing major league plans for next summer, and it is rumored that if the war is on at that time the schedule will not be as long as 154 games.

With Manager Mathewson, Third Baseman Groh and First Baseman Chase selling Liberty bonds, the Cincinnati Nationals are making a big showing in this work. Manager Mathewson is credited with making one sale of $50,000 on his first day.

Major league managers, who have come up from the old Baltimore National League Baseball Club have not seemed to be very successful in world series contests. Manager McGraw of the Giants, Manager Jennings of the Detroit Americans and Manager Robinson of the Brooklyn Nationals have been in no less than nine tries for the big title, and they have secured only one victory, that by Manager McGraw in 1905.

CORNELL A. A. HEAD RESIGNS

ITHACA, N. Y.—G. E. Kent, graduate manager of the Cornell University Athletic Association, resigned Monday to become business manager of a motion picture producing company. He entered Cornell from Dayton, O.

KANSAS STATE A. C. ON WINNING SIDE

Have Already Secured Two Victories in the Missouri Valley Championship Football Series

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

MANHATTAN, Kan.—After starting their march toward the Missouri Valley championship in football by defeating the University of Missouri eleven by a score of 7 to 6, and the Washington University team from St. Louis by 61 to 0, in their second conference game of the season, the Aggies are now busy preparing for the two remaining conference games. They are: University of Kansas at Manhattan on Nov. 3 and Iowa State College at Ames, Ia., Nov. 10.

The Kansas State Agricultural College team made a flying start this season by defeating the Baker University team of Baldwin, Kan., 28 to 0, and the Oklahoma A. and M. College eleven of Stillwater, Okla., 23 to 0. The Oklahoma team considerably outweighed the Kansas men, but despite this fact the Kansas Aggies, by hard line plunges and sweeping end runs, were able to crush Oklahoma under a heavy one-sided score.

C. W. Hinds '20, a recruit from last year's freshman squad, together with Captain Randells, is doing stellar work for the K. S. A. C. team this year. He made the first touchdown of the season in the game with Baker University; it was Hinds who first scored for the Kansas team against the Oklahoma men; and it was Hinds who carried the ball across the goal line in the game with University of Missouri Saturday; but it was Randells' kick that saved the day for the Aggies in the latter contest. Both men are fast, consistent players, and seldom fail to make gains when permitted to carry the ball. Hinds is the smallest man on the team, weighing but 137 pounds, and has been the outstanding star in every game he has played this season.

Since the opening of the football season, two of last year's regulars have enrolled in college. Carl Roda '19, whose return was uncertain, enrolled shortly after the season opened; and E. Ptacek '18 has returned to college. F. A. Slattery '18, a last year's substitute at end, and who was scheduled as a regular player this year, has been declared ineligible to play in any game this season on account of back work which he did not make up until after school opened.

LEAGUE LEADER OFFERS SERVICE

President Johnson Ready to Resign Baseball Position and Enter Government War Work

WASHINGTON, D. C.—President B. B. Johnson of the American League called upon Adjt.-Gen. H. P. McCain here Monday and offered his services to the United States Government during the period of the war.

"I had a satisfactory talk with General McCain," said Johnson, "and if I am given an appointment will resign as head of the American League and report wherever ordered."

Mr. Johnson was accompanied by President E. G. Barrow of the International League, who has been mentioned as Johnson's probable successor. Mr. Barrow explained that the meeting was purely accidental and that he was on his way South on a vacation trip.

Mr. Johnson draws an annual salary of $30,000 and is regarded as the biggest man in organized baseball. He announced Monday before leaving for his home in Chicago that the American League had just purchased an additional $100,000 worth of Liberty bonds.

YALE IS GRANTED INFORMAL TEAM

Football Candidates Are to Report in the Bowl This Afternoon for Their First Practice

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—In response to a petition by upper classmen at Yale, the university athletic authorities Monday night granted permission for the formation of an informal varsity football eleven.

Previous plans allowed of only a freshman team, made up of members of the reserve officers' training corps. Candidates for the new varsity will assemble at the Bowl today and the team will be started, if candidates enough appear.

It was announced that an effort to arrange a schedule would be made at once. The possibility of the Yale eleven meeting the informal Harvard varsity was taken under consideration.

MATHEWSON WORKS FOR LIBERTY LOAN

CINCINNATI, O.—Among the subscriptions to the Liberty Loan here Monday was one of $50,000 through Christopher Mathewson, manager of the Cincinnati National League Baseball Club, by Max Fleischman, Cincinnati business man, who was recently appointed a major in the United States aviation corps.

Manager Mathewson is devoting his entire time as a volunteer worker in obtaining subscriptions to the Liberty Loan. H. K. Groh, another member of the Cincinnati club, also is soliciting subscriptions, and H. H. Chase has wired from Kansas City that he will come to Cincinnati and assist in the work.

SIDELINES

The first Maine Heavy Artillery eleven, which made such a good showing against Harvard and the University of Maine is after a game with the Yale informals.

It is good news to learn that Yale is to have an informal varsity football team along the lines of Harvard. There is now a possibility of a game between Harvard and Yale this fall.

Harvard appears to have some wonderful freshman football talent at Cambridge this fall. The captain is to be elected today and there are three backfield men who appear to be pretty evenly matched for the honor.

Now if Princeton would only get up an informal varsity eleven and schedule some contests, the great fall college sport would be doing its bit for the cause of the war without in any way affecting the military work of the students.

That should be a great battle at Providence this week end when the strong Colgate team meets Brown on the gridiron. With a 20-to-0 victory over Cornell last Saturday, Colgate will face the Brunonians with lots of confidence.

The Harvard informals have lost the services of W. B. Snow and F. C. Church as their military work at the ensign school takes so much of their time that they cannot play football. These were two of the best players on the squad and Coach Collins will find it difficult filling their places.

Michigan and Indiana are having a great race in the Western Conference to see which one can score the most points. The Wolverines are just now leading by one point, with 151 to their credit. Ohio State has made the best showing, however, with 141 for three games, while Michigan and Indiana have played four each.

Some idea of the progress made by Coach Dobie at Annapolis this fall can be gathered from the scores made by the team. In the first two games played, the Midshipmen made only 27 points, and all of these were made against Davidson in the first game. In the last two games the Navy has scored 123 points, with Maryland State and the Carlisle Indians as the opponents.

COACH WHELAN TO HELP TUFTS

Well-Known Football Director, Relieved of Government Service, to Take Charge of Eleven

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEDFORD, Mass.—The most welcome news yet given to the Tufts College football supporters will be received today when it becomes known that Coach Dr. C. E. Whelan '05 has been relieved from his duties in the reserve force, and will start tonight as Tufts football coach.

Coupled with the announcement of Coach Whelan's return, comes the further good news that Right Halfback Keefe '20, and Tackle Haggerty '19 have returned to college and will appear on the field today. Pryor, star center of last year's eleven will probably be released from probation before the end of the week, and will greatly strengthen the line. All three of these men were first string men on the 1916 eleven, and their return will be most opportune.

Practice Monday afternoon showed the team to be in good condition after their defeat by West Point. Waghorne '18 was at quarterback, with Abbott at center.

In addition to these changes are still others, all of them calculated to be to the advantage of Tufts when the Brown and Blue faces Syracuse at Syracuse, Saturday. Maurice Tyler, captain of the track team and a brilliant end, reported for work Monday. Tyler was placed at halfback on the first eleven in place of Martin, and will probably play in that position Saturday.

With Pryor and Haggerty on the field this week, the center of the Tufts line will be far stronger for the Syracuse contest. It is at center that Tufts has shown a weakness, but the 210-pound Pryor, playing alongside of the veteran Haggerty, will make it as powerful as any college line in the United States.

LIEUTENANT O'HARE GETS NEW POSITION

Lieut. J. J. O'Hare, the ex-West Point football player, has been appointed athletic officer of the Northeastern Department by Brig.-Gen. J. A. Johnston. He will represent the department in arrangements for football games and other activities in aid of the soldiers or other worthy causes.

Lieutenant O'Hare came to Boston last summer in command of the provost guard. When General Johnston succeeded Maj.-Gen. C. R. Edwards, he was made General Johnston's aid.

KOLEHMAINEN JOINS CLUB

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Hannes Kolehmainen, the Finnish distance runner, upon application at the local headquarters of the Amateur Athletic Union, here Monday, was granted permission to change his registration from unattached to the Finnish-American Athletic Club. The first event in which he will represent the Finnish-American club will be the 10-mile national championship race, which will be held under the auspices of the Morningside Athletic Club on Nov. 3.

ALFREDO DE ORO MEETS JOHN DALY

Two Veterans to Compete for Professional Three-Cushion Billiard Championship Trophy

THREE-CUSHION PROFESSIONAL BILLIARD TROPHY WINNERS

Year	Winner	Loser
May, 1915	G. W. Moore	Alfredo De Oro
Sept., 1915	W. B. Huey	G. W. Moore
Oct., 1915	Alfredo De Oro	W. B. Huey
Dec., 1915	A. De Oro	A. Kieckhefer
Jan., 1916	Alfredo De Oro	Lloyd Jevne
Feb., 1916	Charles Ellis	Alfredo De Oro
April, 1916	C. Ellis	Pierre Maupome
May, 1916	Charles McCourt	C. Ellis
Sept., 1916	Hugh Heal	Charles McCourt
Nov., 1916	G. W. Moore	Hugh Heal
Dec., 1916	G. W. Moore	Alfredo De Oro
Jan., 1917	C. McCourt	G. W. Moore
March, 1917	C. McCourt	H. B. Lean
April, 1917	Robert Cannefax	C. McCourt
Sept., 1917	A. De Oro	Robert Cannefax

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Alfred De Oro and John Daly are scheduled to meet in this city this evening in the first block of 50 points in their 150-point match for the professional three-cushion billiard championship of the world, now held by De Oro. The second block of 50 points will be played tomorrow evening, and the third on Thursday evening.

This will be a match of veterans and should produce some of the best three-cushion play seen in this city in some time. De Oro, who is the present champion, and Daly have been participants five times for the three-cushion championship.

To many, De Oro, in spite of the defeats he has met with, is still considered the premier at three cushions. The Lambert Trophy, the former emblem of the three-cushion championship, is now in De Oro's possession permanently. The present emblem was offered by the Brunswick-Balke-Collender Company in 1915, and it was in this tournament that G. W. Moore was returned the victor.

On Feb. 6, 7 and 8, 1908, Daly won the championship by defeating Cline, 150 to 133, at St. Louis. May 7, 8, and 9 of the same year, Daly defeated John Horgen, the challenger, 150 to 142, and subsequently the trophy drifted into the possession of Thomas Hueston. It was taken from him by De Oro.

Daly and De Oro played three matches for the old Lambert emblem. In 1910, De Oro won by 150 to 119. Later, Daly won, 150 to 120, and on Oct. 10, 11, and 12, 1911, De Oro recovered the trophy by 150 to 146. Daly did not again play for the Lambert Trophy, which in the autumn of 1914 became the personal property of De Oro.

When the Brunswick-Balke-Collender Company offered a diamond emblem to institute a new championship at three cushions, De Oro and Daly were among those who sought possession of it. A tournament to introduce another leader at three cushions was held in 1915 at Chicago, from March 6 to 31. There were 12 entrants. The series of competitions resulted in a tie between W. B. Huey of Chicago, and John Daly of New York. De Oro finished fourth. The play-off gave Moore the championship and Huey second prize. Since the emblem became a medium for match competition there have been 15 contests for it.

COLUMBIA LOSES HOWARD MILLER

Star Quarterback and Drop-Kicker Ordered to Report at Naval Training Station

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Confirmation of the reports that have been bothering Columbia University came Monday afternoon, when Coach T. N. Metcalf announced that Howard Miller, quarterback and star drop-kicker for the Columbia varsity eleven, had reported to Newport, R. I., under naval reserve orders. The nature of these orders has given rise to much talk at Columbia.

They do not summon Miller into activity, but apparently merely to keep him entrained at the Rhode Island station. The idea is ventured that his kicking will be appreciated on Captain Black's naval reserve team.

It is not yet quite clear who will succeed Miller as quarterback of the Blue and White. Lester, of no previous football training, stands next in line, but it is probable that Coach Metcalf may shift either Canapery or Rosen from the backfield to take the job.

OPENING GAMES OF BOSTON PIN LEAGUE

The Amateur Boston Pin League opened its championship season of 1917-18 Monday evening with four matches. Bowling as a rule was below the standard set by this league during past seasons, the Arlington Boat Club-Oxford Club match being the exception, Arlington running up a total of 1684 to 1630 for Oxford. The results follow:

	1	2	3	Totals
Arlington B. C.	578	550	556	1684
Oxford Club	553	551	526	1630
Winsor Club	501	553	508	1562
City Club	478	439	479	1396
Cottage Park Y. C.	503	504	487	1494
Dorchester Club	486	490	491	1467
Colonial Club	490	494	553	1537
Winthrop Y. C.	457	475	495	1427

BAY STATE A. A. GOLF PLAY

BELMONT, Mass.—The Bay State Automobile Association held an outing Monday at the Belmont Spring Country Club, enjoying golf in the afternoon. Edward Sears won first prize in the golf tournament with a gross of 89, while James Travers was second with 92 and C. H. Harriss third with 89, the best net score.

BROWN SQUAD IS GIVEN PRACTICE

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The Brown University football squad was given an early workout Monday, following the strenuous game Saturday. Coulter and Gordon were the only members of the backfield aggregation that played in that game to get into uniform, Brooks and Armstrong resting and Shaw and Albright being out. Gordon put in a busy afternoon getting away his long spirals, practicing getting off his punts a little faster than he has been accustomed to do.

The linemen were assigned to running down the field under the ball, while Coulter allotted the task of catching the ball. Of the linemen Weeks, Sinclair, and Grabb did not come out. The coaches have a big problem on hand now in preparing the team to make a good stand against Colgate, the team which will come here Saturday with a backfield which includes Captain Hubbell, Gillo, and Spencer.

JUNIOR AND BOYS' TENNIS TOURNEY

Some Interesting Matches Played on the Courts of the West Side Tennis Club

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Play is scheduled to continue today in the metropolitan junior and metropolitan boys' lawn tennis championship tournament which started Monday on the courts of the West Side Tennis Club, Forest Hills. There was a good entry list and much progress was made on the opening day.

Play was of surprisingly high quality, and it was not unmixed with upsets in several instances. The second round of the junior tournament furnished the greatest surprise when W. E. Osgood, one of the most versatile and finished of the younger players was defeated by Louis Davidson. Osgood has been an important factor in many of the junior tournaments decided hereabouts, and while he was at his best, there was not quite the ability to cope with the game which Davidson evinced.

Many of the entrants in the junior event, evidently decided that the conditions at Forest Hills would not be good for tennis play and every match of the first round went by default, and two matches of the second round passed into the records the same way. Harold Taylor, the Providence tennis center champion, who is considered one of the strongest players in the tournament, after securing a first-round bye, advanced into the third round through the default of A. White.

Among the boys, one of the leading players, Cecil Donaldson, had a merry battle before he worked his way through to the third round. J. G. Baum, heretofore little known in tennis tournaments, was the wily opponent who faced Donaldson, and he carried the first set to 11—9 before admitting defeat. In the second set he was less formidable, Donaldson romping away with a 6—1 victory for the match. Baum possessed a remarkable ability to make gets, and continually kept the ball shooting back over the net in the first set. Even Donaldson's passing shots, hard driven for placement points, were not formidable enough to consistently be of advantage. Donaldson maintained his game to better advantage, and his greater stamina earned the decision.

Vincent Richards, the national boys' champion, was watched with interest. His opponent, E. S. Dawson, however, did not possess a game that would draw out Richards, and the latter won with ease at 6—1, 6—2. The summary:

JUNIOR CHAMPIONSHIP

SINGLES—First Round

Louis Davidson defeated K. Jones by default.

W. E. Osgood defeated Fred Anderson Jr. by default.

G. H. Cooke defeated S. Shapiro by default.

L. A. Gibson defeated A. Smith by default.

H. Schwartz defeated M. Macsoud by default.

Nils Stern defeated N. Jones by default.

Gerald Donaldson defeated W. Smith by default.

Second Round

A. W. Larson defeated G. W. Saunders, 6—4, 4—6, 6—1.

J. Hanlon defeated P. L. Kynaston, 6—3, 6—5.

Louis Davidson defeated W. E. Osgood, 1—6, 8—6, 8—6.

G. H. Cooke defeated L. A. Gibson, 6—2, 12—10.

G. B. Emerson defeated E. Schwartz, 6—2, 6—2.

N. Stern defeated Gerald Donaldson by default.

H. Henson defeated W. Cronin, 6—2, 6—1.

Harold Taylor defeated A. White by default.

Third Round

J. Hanlon defeated A. W. Larson, 6—1, 7—5.

BOYS' CHAMPIONSHIP

SINGLES—First Round

H. Craig defeated Frank Anderson by default.

H. Mattocks defeated J. Pittman, 6—0, 6—3, 6—4.

E. Rodgers defeated J. J. Blust, 6—3, 6—3, 6—4.

M. Shapiro defeated Tonasculo, 6—1, 6—2.

Second Round

Cecil Donaldson defeated J. G. Baum, 11—0, 6—1.

P. S. McHugh defeated H. Pickells, 6—2, 6—3.

J. Schlesinger defeated T. Curtin, 6—1, 6—1.

H. Mattocks defeated H. Craig, 6—4, 6—4.

M. Shapiro defeated E. Rodgers, 6—3, 6—2.

Vincent Richards defeated E. S. Dawson, 6—1, 6—2.

R. M. Walsh defeated A. Orth, 6—2, 8—6.

Abraham Bassford 3d defeated R. Henshaw, 6—0, 6—1.

HARD PRACTICE FOR THE CRIMSON

Harvard's Informal Varsity Football Team Given Long Blackboard Talk by Coach Rollins

Harvard's informal varsity football eleven will be given its first hard practice of the week on Soldiers Field this afternoon and all of the candidates are expected to take part in it. Owing to the hard game with the first Maine Heavy Artillery eleven Saturday, the squad was given only a brief and light practice Monday afternoon. Coach Wingate Rollins gave his squad a long black-board talk, illustrating the weak points and mistakes of Saturday. A short period of passing and kicking the ball and in rehearsal of signals completed the day.

Arnold Horween '20, B. S. Blanchard '20, M. A. Rudman '18 and P. D. Steele, unc., will be given a few days of rest. Practice this week will center about a scrimmage with the Boston College eleven tomorrow. This will be the second appearance on Soldiers Field this season of the squad coached by former varsity captain C. E. Brickley '15. In the previous encounter the two teams played about evenly, with the advantage, if any, on the side of the informals. Since then, however, the varsity team has improved greatly in every department of the game, more particularly in the power and variety of its attack.

In a statement after the game Saturday, W. B. Snow '18, former captain of the informals, and now in the cadet school for ensigns said: "The game against the Maine team was my last appearance with the informals. F. C. Church '20, likewise will not play again. The work required in the ensign school takes practically all my time, including that which I was accustomed to devote to football. It was a great game—that last one."

Today with the election of a captain the 1921 team will enter upon the second and final period of its development. On the field yesterday Coaches D. J. Wallace, L. H. Leary, J. L. Knox and V. F. Likins put three teams through a long session of forward passing, kicking, and a thorough rehearsal of the plays which have been given the teams so far. Worcester Academy is 1921's next opponent and this week will see hard scrimmages in preparation for this contest.

A squad from the Radio school held a long workout yesterday under the supervision of P. F. Guild '06, who as coached several varsity second teams.

Negotiations are under way to have the game with the Camp Devens team scheduled for next Saturday, played at the Stadium in Cambridge instead of at Ayer, as previously announced.

HICKEY REFUSES TO GIVE ANSWER

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn. — T. J. Hickey, president of the American Association, has declined to either confirm or deny reports to the effect that the Indianapolis, Louisville and Toledo clubs would withdraw from the association to affiliate with certain International League clubs, and that association teams would be placed in Chicago and Detroit.

"I only care to say that if the club owners of Indianapolis, Louisville and Toledo have decided to secede as reported it is only proper that we should be prepared," said Mr. Hickey. "It is true that we have been discussing plans to be carried out in the event of withdrawal by these clubs, but announcement relative to these plans now would be premature."

SCHOOLBOY NOTES

Two schoolboy football games of interest are scheduled for this afternoon, between Needham and Newton high schools at Newton, and between Mechanic Arts and West Roxbury at North Brighton.

South Boston High School had little difficulty defeating East Boston High School at East Boston by the score of 18 to 6. Wheelock at right tackle and Cahill at right halfback were the star players on the winning team.

The Boston English High School second football team played a 7 to 7 tie with the Dorchester second eleven at Dorchester Monday afternoon. It was the first of a series of second team games for the high school boys, to build up material for next season's elevens.

PRINCETON ELECTS J. D. McCAULL

PRINCETON, N. J.—J. D. McCaull '21 of Minneapolis has been elected captain of the Princeton freshman football eleven this fall. The new captain comes from Lawrenceville Academy, and while he has had only two years of football experience, he is considered one of the strongest players on the team. His position is tackle.

CORONADO GOLF PLANS ARE NAMED

Winter Season of 1917 Will Open at This Famous Californian Resort in December and Come to a Close in March

SAN DIEGO, Cal.—The golf program of the Coronado Country Club, Coronado Beach, for the coming fall and winter season, has been arranged and, according to Maj. C. G. Ross, secretary, all proceeds received from entrance fees will be donated to war funds. In all competitions the club will present a silver trophy to the winner and one to the runner-up.

The golfing season will open in December with the invitation tournament, 54 holes medal play, a cup going to the winner of low score under handicap and a cup to the winner of the low gross score.

Owing to the golf course being greatly improved in the matter of trapping and bunkering and the approaches to 16 greens on the course being splendidly laid out in grass, the eastern golfer will now find that he is not so much at a disadvantage in competition with the California golfer, accustomed to the hard, dry courses of other points on the west coast. The grass approach permits the player to pitch his golf ball and stop just as easily as a player does on the middle west and eastern grass courses.

The first competition will be followed by a week-end competition for the six best elective scores. The next competition, handicap, best-ball foursome, will be held in January. Early in February the Hotel del Coronado handicap cup tournament will take place. The Coronado open championship for a trophy presented by the Coronado Country Club will be played for in the second week in February.

Between the middle of February and the first of March, the Coronado Country Club open championship for women will be played. In March the veterans' cup competition is scheduled.

In the latter part of March a handicap tournament for golfers holding a handicap of 12 or over will take place. George Turnbull, formerly professional at the club and at present with the Midlothian Country Club, Chicago, will again assume his duties at Coronado on Dec. 15.

DARTMOUTH SQUAD ALLOWED TO REST

HANOVER, N. H.—Work will be resumed here this afternoon to put the Dartmouth football men in shape for the New Hampshire State College game Saturday, and the four hard games that are to follow, with Pennsylvania State College, University of Pennsylvania, Tufts and Brown University. In anticipation of an easy game with New Hampshire State College, and as a reward for the excellent showing in last Saturday's hard-fought contest with West Virginia, Coach C. W. Spears allowed the football men a rest from practice Monday.

None of the men who played in the West Virginia game are out, and all will be in condition to report for scrimmage today. According to Dr. J. W. Bowler, professor of hygiene and physical education and director of the gymnasium, Saturday's contest was the best game seen on the alumni oval for 15 years. Both teams used only 24 men, Dartmouth using two substitutes to save the first team men for the coming games.

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BRITISH PRISONERS WELCOMED ON RETURN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England — The second batch of British prisoners released in accordance with the special exchange arrangement with Germany, and consisting of about 146 men and 24 officers, were given a warm welcome on their arrival at Waterloo. The King sent them a special message on behalf of himself and the Queen, heartily welcoming them back to the Old Country, for whose honor and safety their duty had been nobly done. Their thoughts, he said, had been constantly with them during their captivity.

Although they arrived a day earlier than was expected, a number of people had gathered at the station to welcome them.

Lieutenant-Colonel Wingfield, D. S. O., the railway transport officer, and the other officials of the London & South-western Railway Company, had made excellent arrangements for their reception, so that there was no crowding or delay in sending them off to their destinations.

Only the deputy director of medical services and the ambulances were allowed on the arrival platform. This was separated by a barrier from the roadway and thus an inclosure was formed into which only the relatives of the returned prisoners, with special permits, were allowed to pass.

The soldiers arrived from Southampton in two different trains, and as they drew up in the station the crowd greeted them with cheers and the waving of hats and handkerchiefs. The officers detrained first and were driven off from the station and then the men followed.

The men were covered with souvenirs that they had collected in the course of their journey from Switzerland, such as flags, labels and identity discs. They told of the great kindness they had received from the Swiss, but had a very different tale to tell of their treatment in captivity. Amongst those prisoners were several who had fought at Mons and at the first Battle of Ypres. The Earl of Stair, formerly Viscount Dalrymple, and member for Wigtownshire, who succeeded to the peerage during his imprisonment, was among the officers.

RESULTS AT LISBURN TECHNICAL SCHOOL

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland—Medals and certificates were distributed at Lisburn Technical School recently, when Mr. Harold Barbour, M. A., who presided at the meeting, read the report. It stated that during the last session there were 429 individual students, and 37,000 hours of instruction were given. The school had completed three sessions, and during the first year had distributed 116 certificates of specialized courses of study, 79 during the second year, and 107 during the third. Eighteen silver medals were being issued to students who had obtained full certificates for three successive sessions, and who had not less than 120 hours' attendance in the third session. A gold medal was to be presented to John Anderson who, as a third-year student had 238 hours' attendance to his credit in the evening classes during last session. The chairman said the committee was trying to cater for every local need, and was preparing for three new departments, viz: Grocery, drapery and textile classes. They were glad to report that Lisburn had been appointed one of two schools in Ireland in which the winners of scholarships in motor engineering were to receive their training. A study of the figures presented in the report showed that, amongst the young people, there was an increasing appreciation of the value of the knowledge which was imparted in the technical school. On behalf of the young people he demanded the best system of primary education that could be devised. That demand needed no justification, and if only Ireland were in earnest in her desire to keep abreast of the times she could make out an unanswerable case for the same consideration and heroic treatment of her educational system as had been won by England.

Mrs. Barbour distributed the awards and also expressed her pleasure in declaring open the new engineering laboratory presented by Mr. Musgrave, and also the physical laboratory presented by herself. She had, she said, inspected the rooms that afternoon and she congratulated the principal of the school (Mr. Cecil Webb) on the excellent way in which he had carried out her wishes. She was sure Mr. Musgrave, had he been present, would have expressed the same feeling. If she were asked to embody in a motto the help she would like to give to the students who had not finished their course, she would say: Develop character: know yourselves: face your weak points and overcome them, and admit your strong ones and increase them. To those who had finished their studies she would say that the greatest factor necessary to success in any career was to be faithful to an ideal.

Mr. Hubert Webb gave an interesting address on "Industrial Organization. Technical education, he said, really dealt with skill in process; as in spinning and weaving, where it was absolutely essential. The two great necessities in getting ahead were organization and technical work. They ought, he insisted, to become a nation of experts in whatever they took up, and, for that reason, technical schools should be encouraged and developed.

IRISH CONVENTION SITS AT BELFAST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland—The members of the Irish Convention were given a very hospitable reception by Belfast when the sittings were held there. They were entertained by the Lord Mayor, and a souvenir booklet was prepared for each, with descriptions of the municipal activities, and of some of the ship-building, linen and other industries which make Belfast famous. Coming from the south of Ireland, the difference as the traveler proceeds northward soon begins to be very noticeable. The railway stations of the Great Northern Railway have an air of neatness and order which could not fail to be observed, as Sir Henry Blake remarked to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, after the Belfast visit. Sir Henry's home is in Youghal, in the historic house where Sir Walter Raleigh is said to have lived in the stirring times when Queen Elizabeth ruled. Sir Henry Blake's governorships, first, of the Bahamas, then of Hong Kong and Jamaica, and latterly of Ceylon, have given him an experience of colonial rule which must be very useful in the convention.

"Belfast," Sir Henry continued, "is a magnificent city. The City Hall is all marble. The streets are dignified and there is an air of prosperity and of industry. The people apparently work together amicably, whatever their creeds may be. The City Hall was built and the tramway laid down without the assistance of a penny from the Government. Judging by statistics, Belfast's municipal affairs and wealth are far ahead of other cities in Ireland. Its rates and taxes are lower than in Dublin, Cork, Limerick or Sligo. In the last, the rates are now 15s. in the pound, and an extra rate of 3s. 6d. has just been added to pay the debt, as the Town Hall is in the hands of its creditors. But then," Sir Henry added, "you can prove anything by statistics!

"When the members of the convention visited the Belfast industries the sight," said Sir Henry Blake, "which probably most impressed the southern members after they had seen the great ships building on the stocks, and watched the huge cranes and machinery used in the docks, was the 20,000 workmen streaming out of the gates of Messrs. Harland & Wolf's shipping yards, while a mile and a half of tramcars waited to take them to their homes in the various districts and suburbs of the city. They also heard that one industrial concern alone pays between £60,000 and £70,000 a year in taxes and duties. A good many of the members saw the rope walks, the largest of the kind in the world, and went over some of the linen factories, where the workers, men and women, look contented and prosperous.

"The North, I think, would not easily turn from anything it has set its mind to," remarked Sir Henry, in answer to a question, "but at the same time the Ulstermen of Belfast seem to be ready to talk matters over and to listen to arguments on existing conditions."

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By The Christian Science Monitor special theater correspondent

"The Boy," a new musical comedy in two acts, founded on Sir Arthur Wing Pinero's farce, "The Magistrate," presented at the Adelphi Theater, London. The cast:

Mr. Meebles (magistrate of Bromley Street Police Court).....W. H. Berry
Millicent Meebles (late Cavanagh) Maisie Gay
Hughie Cavanagh (her son) Donald Calthrop
Diana Fairlie (her sister)...Nellie Taylor
Joy Chatterton (a flapper).Billie Carleton
Mr. Burridge (magistrate of Bromley Street Police Court) ..W. H. Rawlins

LONDON, England.—Mr. Meebles, magistrate, marries a widow who, while in quest of a husband, has reduced her age by five years, and, being in reality only 36, finds herself obliged to pass off her son of 19 as a school-boy of 14. Hughie Cavanagh, "The Boy," winds up sundry escapades by luring his respectable step-father to the Cosmos Hotel, where an "after-hours" fancy dress ball is in progress. Mrs. Meebles arrives at the same rendezvous in search of a friend who might give away the secret of her years. The police raid the building; Hughie and his erring step-father escape, but Mrs. Meebles, her sister and the friend are captured, and the next morning are charged before the magistrate (none other than Meebles himself), who sentences all three to seven days' imprisonment. They are finally extricated by Mr. Burridge, a fellow magistrate, when explanations follow; and the curtain falls on a happy family.

It is in keeping with the changing order of things theatrical that the production of a new musical comedy should nowadays provide greater anticipation and interest than the staging of the most gorgeous revue. Truth to tell, the revue is steadily losing its hold on London, and most intelligent playgoers will admit to having been considerably bored by most of the great spectacular plotless performances that have for a few years spelt success at the box offices. There is probably other reason for this than the mere cycle of fashion. After three years of war the people who stay at home are thinking, and even in their lighter amusement they unconsciously demand some theme or other to hold their attention amid the theatrical welter of color, music and wit.

We are said to be retrogressing toward the real comic opera. "Young England"—a masterpiece of its sort—was an almost ideal sample of the cult, and the recently produced "Carminetta" and "Arlette" both lead in the same direction. It was expected in most quarters that "The Boy" would follow suit; but the new Adelphi piece provides us, instead, with a sort of half-way house—and a very delightful resting-place it is. The first act is worthy of the best tradition of comic opera. There are juvenile leads who can really sing; comedians who are really funny; and they sing and talk a good story to the accompaniment of music, which, of its particular category, may be counted high class. Indeed, so far as the work of Messrs. Monckton and Talbot is concerned, let it be said at once that they have provided one of the brightest of scores, that they have at times sought an inspiration in grand opera with considerable success, and that, even though there be no haunting melody for the street organs, there is not a dull number in the whole piece.

In the second act, the author falls back into conventional musical comedy. When he remembers the plot—which is not always—he employs it as a slender thread on which to hang the most agreeable elements of revue, and many of the developments are artificially created to provide occasion for a song or dance or a piece of Mr. Berry's inimitable buffoonery. These digressions, though enjoyable, are by no means so interesting as the natural situations of the preceding act.

This censure, if censure it be, is of course pure criticism "The Boy" is one of the brightest musical shows that has been staged in London for some time, and it is safe to predict for it a run which will rival that of its predecessor, "High Jinks." It is a combination of the best in musical comedy with the best in revue, and if the details of Sir Arthur Pinero's famous farce are not very closely followed, we are nevertheless indebted to him for a ridiculously funny idea, which seems to come into evidence whenever the interest of the show threatens to lag.

Generally speaking, the cast is excellent. Mr. Berry, of course, is a host in himself. It is particularly gratifying that an artist who has earned the respect of a wide circle of friends, and who never, at any time, descends to the vulgar for his effects, should have established himself as one of the most humorous comedians that London has known for a generation. The rôle of the erring magistrate fits him like the proverbial glove, and in his hands the most commonplace exclamation becomes a joke. Mr. Rawlins provides him with an excellent partner, and Maisie Gay is the best low comedienne we have seen since Connie Ediss left the boards. Donald Calthrop does well as "The Boy."

Miss Taylor enhanced her reputation as a sweet-voiced singer and dainty dancer, but she still lacks vivacity, and Miss Billie Carleton was much better in her comedy work than in her vocal efforts. For the rest, the cast made the most of their respective parts and worked well together.

The staging and the dresses were much more elaborate than might have been expected in war-time, and the ensemble of the dancers and chorus was all that the most fastidious could desire.

LONDON NOTES

By The Christian Science Monitor special theater correspondent

LONDON, England.—Disaster has already befallen one of the new season's novelties; one, moreover, on which, prior to production, the highest hopes were set, namely, "The Pacifists," by Henry Arthur Jones. The piece failed to attract the public—and how could it succeed after the discouragement it received in the press? It was withdrawn after running from Tuesday, in one week, to Saturday, in the next. The unsuccessful dramatist must have mixed feelings toward a press which clamors and beseeches so persistently for advance news and treats him so callously.

The Garrick Theater has just been acquired on a 14-year lease by Mr. Gilbert Miller, who, with Mr. Charles Hawtrey, as partner, promises some entertaining times for London playgoers.

"Treason" is the thrilling title of a new drama by Messrs. Max Pemberton and Eustace Ponsonby. It has been secured by Messrs. Grossmith and Laurillard, who have also acquired one of Sir Herbert Tree's intended productions, called on paper, "The Great Lover." It is not expected to be given till after the war, when it is hoped Mr. Henry Ainley will play the name part.

Miss Marie Löhr is to join the thin, but competent, ranks of London theater manageresses, thereby following a successful example set by Miss Gladys Cooper. For her business adviser Miss Löhr will have Mr. Henry Dana, who, for more than 12 years, acted in the same capacity to Sir Herbert Tree at His Majesty's. "Nothing very definite has been arranged as yet as regards starting operations," said Mr. Dana to The Christian Science Monitor representative, at the first night of "The Yellow Ticket," "for we are beset by the same difficulty as many other producers, namely, the want of a theater."

Some time ago mention was made of a new musical comedy to be presented at Manchester on Christmas eve, with the possibility of its being installed some time next year, autumn, it is said, at Daly's, where "The Maid of the Mountains" is having an "obstinate success." The book is by Commander Dion Calthrop and Captain Harry Graham, and "Vendetta," the original title, which no one liked, has been changed to "Love's Vendetta."

Victoria Hall, the "Old Vic," as it is lovingly called in South London, is valiantly keeping up its reputation for splendid artistic enterprise. Under the direction of Miss Lilian Bayliss the season opens there with "King John," twice on the first day, then "The Merchant of Venice," and later "Richard II," "As You Like It," "The Merry Wives of Windsor," "Henry V," and other Shakespearean plays. On Thursdays and Saturdays opera in English, classical and modern, will be given, and are not the poor of South London fortunate? But the County Council have ordered structural alterations to the tune of £7000, of which only the sum of £800 has been raised to date, thus threatening the very existence of the "Old Vic." An influential committee, however, has been appointed to raise further funds, and a grand matinee, probably at Drury Lane, at which the Queen has promised her patronage, is already being arranged to help matters forward.

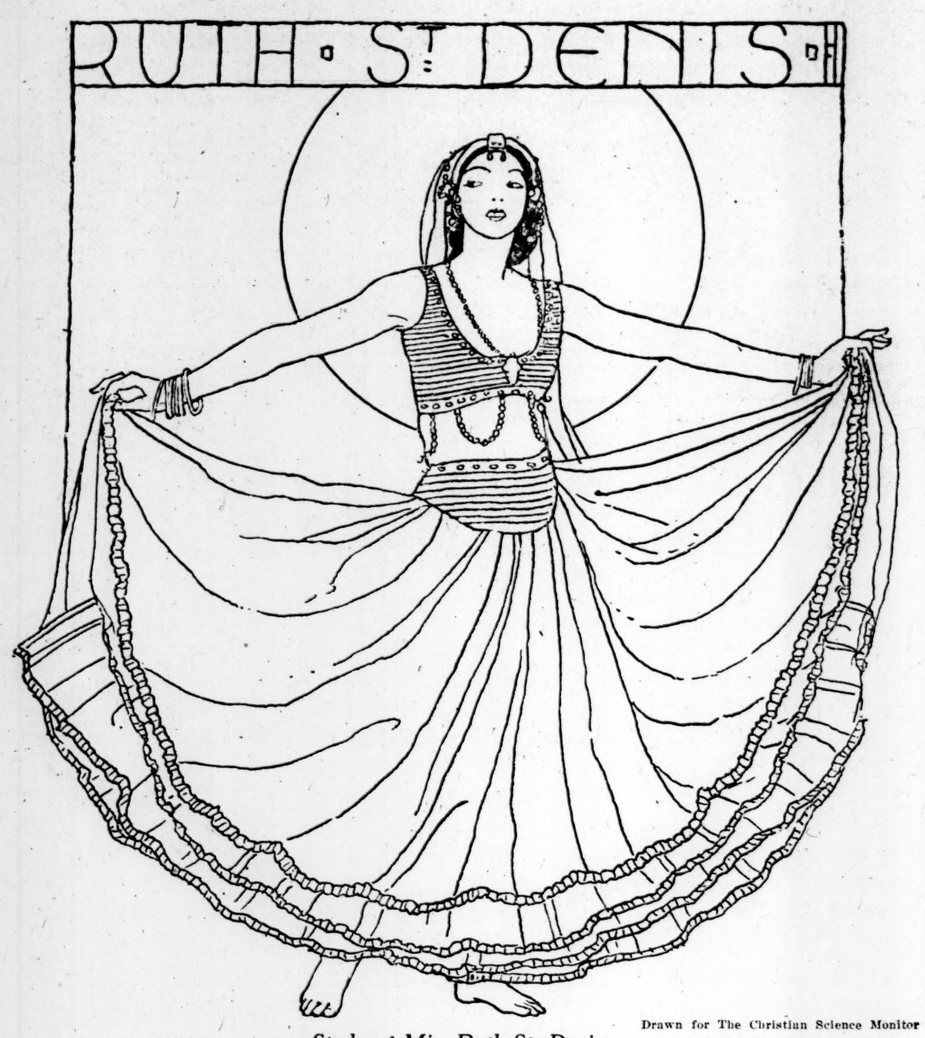
NEW BARRIE PLAYLET STAGED IN BUFFALO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Sir James M. Barrie's latest one-act play, "Barbara's Wedding," the manuscript of which was recently received in the United States, was presented on the evening of Oct. 18 at the Star Theater, Buffalo. On the bill with it were two other Barrie playlets about the war, "The New Word" and "The Old Lady Shows Her Medals," both seen in New York last spring. The three playlets are being sent on tour this season by the Charles Frohman Company, announced as "An Evening with J. M. Barrie."

The central figure in "Barbara's Wedding" is a gallant colonel, long since retired, who, in his arm chair in his quiet English home, sees clearly the past, imagines the future, but is puzzled by the present. In his talk he travels far in the quiet, sunshiny room. He sees his grandson, Billy Boy, and Barbara on the eve of their wedding; he sees Karl, Billy Boy's German friend—all laughing, happy, at peace, for this was before the war. Soon the sound of wedding bells troubles him. He cannot understand what it is all about and why he is not summoned to the marriage of Barbara and Billy Boy. In memory he brings them trooping back, Billy and Karl and Barbara. Again he dreams, this time seeing a nurse, who is like Barbara, and yet not the laughing Barbara he knows. She is being married to a young captain in khaki; yet the captain is not his Billy Boy, but Dering, his gardener. Billy and Karl have killed each other on the field of battle. One subtle touch in this characteristic Barrie play is the illustration of the leveling of class distinction by the war in England.

Clifton Alderson as the colonel and Mrs. Wallace Erskine as the colonel's wife are excellent. Good support is given them by Hugh Dillman as Billy Boy, Frank Morgan as Karl, Percy Waram as Dering and Frances Carson as Barbara.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Study of Miss Ruth St. Denis

RUTH ST. DENIS' IDEAS FOR DANCE-THEATER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—On a shady porch of Denishawn, her Los Angeles residence, Miss Ruth St. Denis explained to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor what she and her husband, Ted Shawn, were trying to do in the dance-theater they have established in connection with their school of dance and the related arts. "As a pioneer in a new-old art, what have I really done? Well, separating intention or vision from performance, as far back as I can remember I have found joy and power in rhythmic movement.

"In feeling my way to some definite laws of motion, I have come to the conclusion that pitch, or keeping true to key, is expressed in symmetry, a body moving in perfect proportion, neither under nor over balanced; scale is represented by flexibility over certain defined directions: scales of lightness, certain body movements, running, leaping, hopping; then scales of successions, flowing movements of arms, raising legs by series of successions, etc. In fact, almost all movement called graceful is done in a succession of movements. Then the key of the dance (or dancer), major or minor, high or low, is easily seen. Slow, undulating dance, oriental dance, or music visualization, is usually minor in key and low voiced in movement; while many Greek dances are easily discerned as high keyed and major.

"The oldest and most significant art form is the dance. While the dance forms known at present cannot be altered at once, our deepest desire is to raise it again to the high significance of its first intention. The dance should express our highest emotions instead of being a mere physical and unintelligent outlet.

"The dance can fuse the component parts and accessories of drama, and it is quite possible I shall do some form of dance-drama which will incorporate the spoken word into complete expression. I have never divided dance from life. While the technique of the conventional ballet has been devised for women and feminine movements, with men merely accessories, my husband has long been at work to perfect a technique based on typical masculine movements. His Pyrrhic dance, performed at a recent pageant, entirely by men, was a success. He is now at work on some American Indian dances, using music by Charles Wakefield Cadman.

"In my turn I enjoy the free masculine movements of my Samurai dance in my Japanese production, 'Omika.' One of our recent dances is an Indian Nautch, and another is one in which the performance flowed out to and included the audience; another was a reconstruction of a ceremonial performed by the ancient Chaldeans and Egyptians, representing the rhythmic action of the solar system. The formations were taken from ceiling designs in the temple at Denderah."

The dance-theater is built on a tennis court, and is approached from the patio. The tented roof gives an oriental effect; and the slim cypresses on each side of the proscenium add grave precision to the whole. A great apron stage—the "orchestra" of the Greek theater—extends to the first tier of raised seats. Reminding one that this was California, a wall of closely intertwined roses, honeysuckle and jasmine runs down one side. The theater is no mere al-fresco affair, but is completely equipped with electrical and scenic aids to pictorial effect.

"Dance, like sculpture, must be seen from all sides," explained Miss St. Denis, pointing out the tiers of seats which rose from the three sides of the orchestra. "Within the proscenium we present our picture, the theme or subject," said Miss St. Denis, "and from that, even as variations of a fugue expand from the theme of the pianist, so our dance grows, expands, and comes out to the audience. Within the proscenium we are limited to one, or two, dimensions, but when we come out into the orchestra, we have the third dimension. Here we have been giving programs composed of the dances devised for different pupils, permitting us to express many of our ideas now, even as an artist paints pictures, or a musician composes songs, whereas if we ourselves had to dance them, our personalities would get in the way and limit us.

"Here we have at last the opportunity of working out the big ideas which are too often shelved because of the possible lack of immediate public response. Mr. Shawn has been working out experiments with Bach's two-part and three-part inventions and four-part voice fugues as his bases. We both feel sure there are fundamental laws underlying expression or motion even as in sound; and to discover them, we are going patiently to the great masters of music, and endeavoring to express their ideas, by means of rhythmic movements, quite another thing from expressing the emotions or mental pictures their music arouses in us. This work should be as impersonal and mathematical as Bach's music was. It is preparatory to the establishment of a synchoric orchestra, which a dance director will control, and for which dances will be composed according to definite laws of rhythm, I believe."

Miss St. Denis explained that each part or voice was danced by a separate group of pupils and the music phrases were followed out in the order of their execution, adhering to definite structural form. A class assembling, gave an apposite illustration in which complex lines of figures were shown moving in orderly precision, weaving rhythmic patterns as the music proceeded, and concluding with an effect of unfoldment.

"In our school we strive to bring out the individuality of every pupil, for every one has a different message to give. By assembling at Denishawn the technique of all the world's dances, and departments for the study of music, color, line and form, the pupil naturally gravitates towards his own. The pupil's peculiar traits of movement are shaped into correct form, and the tempos and rhythms sympathetic to the pupil are chosen. The pupil's style once determined, he has to go through a rigorous training in technique. No, we have no particular 'school,' for we teach the methods of all schools.

"We started this school because we felt we ought to try and raise the dance to its pristine dignity and seriousness, and realized we had to teach and inspire others with this ideal; we also felt the right way of living was communal, and we ought to share what we have to give with many; we never anticipated that the school meant a trained company of workers with whom we can experiment and bring all our latent ideas to fruition, with no idea except to perfect them."

MISS ANGLIN IN PHILADELPHIA

Miss Margaret Anglin has leased the Little Theater, Philadelphia, and will make a series of productions there, beginning at once with "Lonely Soldiers," a British comedy now being acted in London as "Billeted."

"JACK O' LANTERN" SEEN IN NEW YORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

Fred Stone in "Jack o' Lantern," a musical extravaganza in two acts and eight scenes, by Anne Caldwell, R. H. Burnside and Ivan Caryll, presented by Charles Dillingham at the Globe Theater, New York City; evening of Oct. 16, 1917. Principals in the cast:

Jack o' Lantern.....Fred Stone
Paul .....Douglas Stevenson
Henry Tripp .....Charles T. Aldrich
Bobbie .....Harold West
Uncle George .....Oscar Ragland
Vilanessa .....Allene Crater
Cicely .....Helen Falconer
Lady of Dreams .....Margaret Irving
Zingarella .....Teresa Valerio

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Fred Stone is the king of clowns. Whenever he closes that massive right hand of his over his mouth, all his subjects out front obey the cue to laugh. His popularity is founded on the solid basis of true worth, which is untarnished by any expedient smacking of the objectionable. It isn't much fun watching a man turn a handspring, but Stone adds to athletic skill an intelligence which recognizes the humor of the ridiculous, a sort of wisely clownish slant on acrobatics and affairs in general which elevates him high above those who merely go through motions.

This comedian, too, is never content with well enough. After two or three strenuous seasons of bareback riding, he scorns returning to the roping tricks of early days, and applies himself so diligently to skating that he becomes an expert. Instead of bowing from the waist in acknowledgment of applause (anybody can do that), he proceeds to stand at the footlights and bow, straight out over the band, from the ankles. A bicycle is worth nothing to him if he can't somersault with it through a window; and if he must pretend to sing in Russian and Japanese, there's no reason why he shouldn't use words such as every auditor will understand. In a word, Stone is the prince of entertainers.

His new show is one everybody's children, as well as their parents, will enjoy. It is dressed in colorful scenes by Joseph Urban, Homer Emens, and Ernest Albert; its music is tuneful, its fun elemental, and its actors competent. The Candyland scene is most popular. Violet Zell gyrates through another one of those funny dances with Mr. Stone, and Miss Falconer fox-trots prettily. Again the Brown Brothers persuade velvety tunes from their saxophones, and the chorus is freshly pictorial in tasteful costumes. The general effects, by Mr. Burnside, are of Hippodrome caliber.

CHICAGO LITTLE THEATER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Under Maurice Brown, director, the Chicago Little Theater opens its sixth season Nov. 26, at Central Music Hall. The company has offered to entertain the soldiers at the cantonments. A New York tour is also contemplated. The repertory is to include "Candida" and "The Philanderer" by Shaw; "The Importance of Being Earnest" by Wilde; a trilogy of Greek plays, and several one-act plays. On the producing staff are H. Carroll French, Lucy Duncan Hall, Theodore B. Hinckley, Mary Wood Hinman, C. Raymond Johnson and Mary Donnally Kelso.

NEW YORK NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—This week is marked by the production of Henry Bataille's drama, "The Torches," at the Bijou Theater; the postponed presentation of the American version of "Chu Chin Chow" at the Manhattan Opera House, and Henry Miller's appearance at the Criterion in Monckton Hoffe's fantasy, "Anthony in Wonderland." Lester Lonergan sponsors the Bataille production. The English version of the piece is by Charles Nedrews and was seen at a matinee last spring. Miss Jane Cowl is playing "Lilac Time" at the Standard. Harry Lauder has begun his tour at the Lexington Opera House.

Next week William Faversham will appear in "The Old Country," the Washington Square Players will open their season, and "On With the Dance," a drama by Michael Morton, will be produced. On Nov. 5, William Gillette and "A Successful Calamity" go to Chicago. Jesse Lynch Williams' comedy, "Why Marry?" will be shown by the Selwyns in Chicago Nov. 4. The Wisconsin Players have begun an engagement at the Neighborhood Playhouse with this bill: "The Shadow," by Howard Mumford Jones; "Carlos Among the Candles," by Wallace Stevens; "Neighbors," by Zona Gale, and "On the Pier," by Laura Sherry, who is director of the Players.

Producers are pointing to the experience of Canada with the theater tax as proof that nothing seriously detrimental to the business here may be expected to result from the imposition of the United States war tax on tickets Nov. 1. They say Canadian producers have worked under a tax for three years without serious loss. There is no apparent cessation of producing activity and no evidence that the managers are not eager to comply with every feature of the law. The American public is having due notice of the 10 per cent tax they must pay after Nov. 1. Some critics are puzzled as to whether they must pay the 10 per cent on their passes. It is proposed that they might save money by insisting that the managers give them cheap seats, for the professional playgoers will feel that some productions are not worth the 20 cents the critic would pay on a pass representing a $2 seat. In such cases he might sit in the gallery, in a 50-cent seat, and escape with a nickel's expense.

LAURA HOPE CREWS IN A NEW COMEDY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

"Romance and Arabella," a whimsical comedy by William Hurlbut, featuring Laura Hope Crews; produced by Joseph Riter at the Harris Theater, New York City, evening of Oct. 17, 1917. The cast:

Geoffrey Jones.....Harry Ashford
Arabella Cadenhouse..Laura Hope Crews
Emma Wayne.....Alice Putnam
Miss Effie Dusen....Alice Augarde Butler
William Pennington.....Felix Krembs
A Maid.....Ethel Cameron
Harry Atteridge.....Frank Connor
Mrs. O'Lannigan.....Jennie Lamont
Mrs. Green.....Virginia Chauvenet
Claude Estabrook.....Alfred Lunt
Peter Harper.....William Williams
Ernest Mason.....Henry Warwick
An Italian Musician .....Marc Loebell
Dr. Henry.....George K. Denny
Burglar.....Harry Blaising
Another Burglar.....Tracy Barrow
Mr. Bergen.....Harry Weiser

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Mutual affection between a man and a woman, said Arabella, was like walking in Central Park: you either get in farther than you intend or you are out before you realize it. Arabella is a widow with a yearning for romance. Spurning the one real man of her acquaintance, she takes on half a dozen fiancés in the course of the play; and even goes as far through a marriage ceremony as half the usual number of "I wills" before she flees for the nearest door. Arabella finally accepts the constant gentleman who has waited around the edge of all her amorous adventures for the prize which, he felt sure, would fall to him when she had considered and discarded all the others.

Arabella is worse than whimsical; she is fickle and thoughtlessly selfish, attractive only by virtue of being played by an adept manipulator of light comedy effects. Miss Crews, indeed, is the central interest of the piece. The audience, in sympathy with her struggles against the limitations of an arbitrarily fantastic rôle, almost misses enjoying the keen and deserved (though rather flamboyant) satire in the second act of those poseurs who frequent Greenwich Village. Straining after laughter in this and other scenes seems a needless expedient for one who usually writes dialogue of a certain brilliancy.

Possibly there are women, widows if you will, who flutter from one man to another in the turn of a head or at the mention of a new name; but Arabella seems so unreal one almost forgives her for lacking charm. Yet one cannot forgive Mr. Hurlbut for allowing her capriciousness to extract from his comedy much of its whimsicality, and to substitute for that whimsicality an artificiality which all but destroys the plausibility and stability of the whole piece. To be whimsical one need not behave or write in a preposterous manner. To be comedy, a play needs to depend on character interest, not on such clownery as the thrusting of white-haired aunts into closets and under sofas, or the remarkably coincidental subjection of a pair of elopers to highway robbery.

Yet, with all this, Arabella is a not uninteresting study. Miss Crews does much to make the character seem real, and would make it likable, probably, if anyone could. The others are well cast and are well equipped for their work. The settings have atmospheric charm and George Foster Platt's skill and taste are evident in the stage management.

FOREST THEATER AT CARMEL, CALIFORNIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

CARMEL-BY-THE-SEA, Cal.—It was Mary Austin, the author of "The Arrowmaker," who, inspired by the natural beauty of the surroundings, first voiced the idea of finding a sequestered spot in the woods where authors could gather and read their plays. A number of dramatists becoming interested, the idea spread, so that before long a fine site was found among the tall pines, with an amphitheater well defined in the gentle slope of the hills, and the Forest Theater Society was formed. A group of men representing a development company contributed a long lease of the selected site, free of rental.

The Carmel idea of the community drama is threefold: Firstly, to foster the writing and production of plays, by giving both known and unknown authors the opportunity to have them tried out, the plays to be selected by competition, and the chosen one to be made the chief aim of the year's work; secondly to encourage local talent by teaching it self-expression; and thereby democratizing the stage, and finally to insure a good audience and adequate financial returns as a logical outcome of placing the seats at a price within the reach of all.

The Forest Theater was started in 1910, when the first play, "David," by Constance Skinner, was performed. The next year, Shakespeare's "Twelfth Night" was put on, and in 1912 another original play was given, "The Toad," by Bertha Newberry. This play was at first presented anonymously, and proved to be the best one so far submitted.

After 1912 the following plays have been given in yearly succession: "Runnymede," by William Greer Harrison, a play of the time of the Crusades, and well adapted to the woodland setting; "Sons of Spain," by Sidney Coe Howard, with the old adobes and missions, which are so typical of this very spot, as well as many of the picturesque figures of early times in California; "Yolanda of Cyprus," by Cale Young Rice, a medieval Italian play in one scene; and finally in 1917, Percy MacKaye's "A Thousand Years Ago." Besides these yearly plays, others have been given; some original, such as John Hilliard's "Tusitula"; "The Talisman," by a Stanford student, Raine Bennett; and a clever comedy of Perry Newberry's, entitled "Burn It." A play with a Japanese flavor, the words left out, and entitled "Creation Dawn," was put together weirdly by a Japanese author—and proved to be a novel acquisition.

Imagine a stage with a proscenium arch of evergreen sentinels, the wings fashioned of growing shrubs, the backdrop a distant vista of wooded dell, against which can be placed simple architectural forms with their characteristic note—Biblical, Grecian, Egyptian, Elizabethan or Spanish-American as the case may be. The structures actually needed, however, find ready execution in the hands of several competent architects who summer in Carmel, with the help of one or two carpenters who also volunteer their time and work. The natural setting for such a play as the "Midsummer Night's Dream" is ideal, but it is remarkable how easily the imagination responds when called upon to supply visible, concrete scenery. When it is necessary to use indoor scenes on this out-of-door stage, it is found that the interiors can be visualized by the audience, needing no further interpretation.

A word must also be said about the costumes: They are almost entirely of home production, several artists guiding their creation, but the community itself is called upon to display its inventive genius, and the excellent little library is taxed for books of reference on historical data and costume designs. The music is another important adjunct to the harmony of the whole, and this is supplied by the musical colony, men of international fame often being found in its ranks.

After the annual production, during two evenings, a children's play is given. They have a company of their own, called "The Star Company." Among the children's plays given were a very successful adaptation of "Alice in Wonderland," "Aladdin and the Lamp," "Strewel Peter," "The Piper," "Peter Pan Smith" and "The Blue Bird." Finally, local pageants hold a very important place in the productions of this unique society.

"THE BONFIRES OF OLD EMPIRES" IN NEW YORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Mrs. Marion Craig Wentworth, author of "War Brides," has placed in vaudeville at the Palace Theater a sketch entitled "The Bonfires of Old Empires," which she calls an interpretation and a prophecy. The interpretation sees the world war as the uprising of all subject peoples against the autocracy of the mailed fist. The prophecy points to the time when man shall stand free in a new world where now the torch has been set. His hopes, interpretation and prophecy are presented in a short motion picture film representing a soldier's dream. The soldier personifies the militarist who is such by compulsion. The dream moves him to shake himself free from his shackles and join the revolt against the empire. At the critical moment mobs proclaim the abdication of the Emperor. The inference is that all men through the horrors of the war are coming into their own, while autocracy falls around them. The allegory is visualized and related vividly by means of an excellent film. The story in which the allegory shines is weakened by bad acting and by writing which is overtheatrical.

THE HOME FORUM

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

The Conduit, Sherborne, England

Some day some one with sufficient imagination will remove the Fifteenth Century conduit from the place in which it never ought to have been put, the little stone flagged square, opposite the old beam and plaster fronted inn, on the Parade, at Sherborne, and return it to the place it should never have been taken from, and to which it properly belongs. That place is the western end of the grass court that lies along the northern side of the great Abbey, from the monks' guesten hall, at the west, to the old schoolhouse at the east.

In the olden days, when Sherborne Abbey was a great Benedictine monastery, this grass plot was divided in the middle, exactly opposite the northern transept, by the eastern ambulatory of the cloister, behind which were ranged the chapter house, the parlor, and the day room. In the midst of the court so formed stood the conduit, midway between the guesten hall on the west and the chapter house on the east, the towering wall of the Church on the south, and the Abbots' Hall and refectory on the north.

The beautiful old hexagonal building has all its perpendicular tracery unharmed today, in the massive stone arches, and could be removed, with the greatest ease, to its original home. Here, centuries ago, the monks, from the dormitories above the cloister walks, came to draw their water, and down below the grass are still, presumably, the pipes which brought the water to it, from the fish ponds in the Abbot's gardens.

The Huguenots in Carolina

"The effects of tyranny were powerless," writes Bancroft, in an early edition of his history, speaking of the persecution of French Protestants which drove so many of them to the shores of the New World. "The power of a brutal soldiery was defied by whole companies of faithful men that still assembled to sing their psalms; and from the country and the city, from the comfortable homes of wealthy merchants, from the workshops of artisans, hundreds and thousands of men rose up as with one heart, to bear testimony to the indefeasible, irresistible right to freedom of mind.

"Every wise government was eager to offer a refuge to the upright men who would carry to other countries the arts, the skill in manufactures, and the wealth of France. Emigrant Huguenots put a new aspect on the north of Germany, where they filled entire towns and sections of cities, introducing manufactures before unknown. A suburb of London was filled with French mechanics; . . . a colony of them reached even the Cape of Good Hope. In our American colonies they were welcome everywhere. . . . But the warmer climate was more inviting to the exiles of Languedoc, and South Carolina became the chief resort of the Huguenots."

"Escaping from the land where the profession of their religion was a felony, where their estates were liable to be confiscated, where the preaching of their faith was a crime,— . . . the fugitives from Languedoc on the Mediterranean, from Rochelle, and Saintange, and Bordeaux, the provinces on the Bay of Biscay, from St. Quentin, Poictiers, and the beautiful valley of Tour, from St. Lo and Dieppe, men who have had the virtues of the English Puritans without their bigotry, came to the land to which the tolerant benevolences of Shaftesbury had invited the believer of every creed. From a land that had suffered its King, in wanton bigotry, to drive half a million of its best citizens into exile, they came to a land which was the hospitable refuge of the oppressed; . . . where the fires of religious persecution were never to be kindled. There they obtained an assignment of lands, and soon had tenements; there they could safely make the woods the scene of their devotions, and join the simple incense of their psalms to the melodies of the winds among the ancient groves. Their church was in Charleston; and thither, on the Lord's Day, gathering from their plantations upon the banks of the Cooper, and taking advantage of the ebb and flow of the tide, they might all regularly be seen, the parents with their children, whom no bigot could now wrest from them, making their way in light skiffs along the river, through scenes so tranquil that silence was broken only by the rippling of oars, and the hum of the flourishing village that gemmed the confluence of the rivers."

Thoreau and the Loon on Walden Pond

"As I was paddling along the north shore one very calm October afternoon—for such days especially they settle on the lakes, like the milkweed down—having looked in vain over the pond for a loon, suddenly one, sailing out from the shore toward the middle a few rods in front of me, set up his wild laugh and betrayed himself," narrates Thoreau. "I pursued with my paddle and he dived, and when he came up I was nearer than before. He dived again, but I miscalculated the direction he would take, and we were fifty rods apart when he came to the surface this time, for I had helped to widen the interval; and again he laughed long and loud, and with more reason than before. He maneuvered so cunningly that I could not get within half a dozen rods of him. Each time, when he came to the surface, turning his head this way and that, he coolly surveyed the water and the land, and apparently chose his course so that he might come up where there was the widest expanse of water and at the greatest distance from the boat. It was surprising how quickly he made up his mind and put his resolve into execution. He led me at once to the widest part of the pond, and could not be driven from it."

"It was a pretty game, played on the smooth surface of the pond, a man against a loon. Suddenly your adversary's checker disappears beneath the board, and the problem is to place yours nearest to where he will appear again. Sometimes he would come up unexpectedly on the opposite side of me, having apparently passed directly underneath the boat. So long-winded was he and so unweariable, that when he had swum farthest he would immediately plunge again, nevertheless; and then no wit could divine where in the deep pond, beneath the smooth surface, he might be speeding his way like a fish, for he had time and ability to visit the bottom of the pond in its deepest part. . . . How surprised must the fishes be to see this ungainly visitor from another sphere speeding his way amid their schools. Yet he appeared to know his course as surely under water as on the surface and swam much faster there. Once or twice I saw a ripple as he approached the surface, just put his head out to reconnoiter, and instantly dived again. I found that it was as well for me to rest on my oars and wait for his reappearing as to endeavor to calculate where he would rise, for again and again, as I was straining my eyes over the surface one way, I would suddenly be startled by his unearthly laugh behind me. But why, after displaying so much cunning, did he invariably betray himself the moment he came up by that loud laugh? Did not his white breast enough betray him? He was indeed a silly loon, I thought.

"After an hour he seemed as fresh as ever, dived as willingly and swam yet farther than at first. It was surprising to see how serenely he sailed off with unruffled breast when he came to the surface, doing all the work with his webbed feet beneath. His usual note was this demoniac laughter, yet somewhat like that of a waterfowl; but occasionally, when he had balked me most successfully and came up a long way off, he uttered a long-drawn, unearthly howl, more like that of a wolf than of any bird; as when a beast puts his muzzle to the ground and deliberately howls. This was his looning,—perhaps the wildest sound that is ever heard here, making the woods ring far and wide. I concluded that he laughed in derision of my efforts, confident of his own resources. Though the sky was by this time overcast, the pond was so smooth that I could see where he broke the surface when I did not hear him. His white breast, the stillness of the air, and the smoothness of the water were all against him. At length, having come up fifty rods off, he uttered one of those prolonged howls, as if calling on the god of loons to aid him, and immediately there came a wind from the east and rippled the surface, and filled the whole air with misty rain, and I was impressed as if it were the prayer of the loon answered, and his god was angry with me: and so I left him disappearing far away on the tumultuous surface."

The Greenwood Trees

For the tender beech and the sapling oak,
That grow by the shadowy rill,
You may cut down both at a single stroke,
You may cut down which you will.

But this you must know, that as long as they grow,
Whatsoever change may be,
You can never teach either oak or beech
To be aught but a greenwood tree.

—Thomas Love Peacock.

On Caragh Lake

I

On Caragh lake the evening light
Is violet and amethyst,
And the dark shadows of the pines
In silence keep their twilight tryst.

And high beyond the purple groves
The sweeping moors, the climbing fells,
The rugged Kerry mountains stand
Like grim eternal sentinels.

In dying whispers on the shore
The ripples lap, the ripples break,
And there is peace beyond all words
As night descends on Caragh lake!

II

In unexpected grooves of flight
A blundering bat swoops swiftly by;
From out a coppice drifts a bird's
Last plaintive melody.

The lake is like a mirror dim
With no disturbing breath to mar
While o'er a lonely fell there burns
One white vespernal star.

—Clinton Scollard.

Great Men

All great men not only know their business, but usually know that they know it; are not only right in their main opinions, but they usually know that they are right in them; only, they do not think much of themselves on that account. Arnolfo knows that he can build a good dome at Florence; Albert Dürer writes calmly to one who had found fault with his work, "It cannot be better done"; Sir Isaac Newton knows that he has worked out a problem or two that would have puzzled anyone else;—only, they do not expect their fellow-men therefore to fall down and worship them; they have a curious under-sense that the greatness is not in them, but through them.—Ruskin.

Commonplace Things

"A commonplace life" we say, and we sigh;
But why should we sigh as we say?
The commonplace sun in the commonplace sky
Makes up the commonplace day.

The moon and the stars are commonplace things,
And the flower that blooms, and the bird that sings.
But dark were the world and sad were our lot
If the flowers had failed, and the sun shone not. . . .

—Susan Coolidge.

The Present

To him who, neglecting the revelations of immediate duty, looks regretfully behind and fearfully before him, life may well seem a solemn mystery, for, whichever way he turns, a wall of darkness rises before him; but down upon the present, as through a skylight between the shadows, falls a clear, still radiance, like beams from an eye of blessing; and within the circle of that divine illumination, beauty and goodness, truth and love, purity and cheerfulness blend like primal colors into the clear harmony of light.—Whittier.

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Love of Animals

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ONE of the comforting deductions drawn from scientific Christianity is that animals can share with their human superiors the blessings of heaven. Of course as long as heaven is supposed to be a locality into which good people are transported after death, the likelihood of animals sharing this heaven seems problematical; but when the kingdom of heaven is recognized to be a present atmosphere of harmony, it becomes apparent that animals also may be surrounded by its benefits. The love of animals means more than appears on the surface. When it characterizes an individual or a race it implies freedom and love of God. Cruelty toward animals is found among those who are slaves of each other. In lands which are governed by tyranny, the animals fare badly, but where liberty abounds the animals are well treated. The process seems to work somewhat as follows: the autocratic head of the state tyrannizes over the class under him; that class over the one below, until the lowest human stratum is reached, which in turn tyrannizes over the dumb animals. The more unscrupulous the oppression from the head of the nation, the worse the fate of the defenseless animals. On the other hand, freemen are traditionally kind to their animals, for they have no occasion to avenge themselves upon any supposed inferiors.

This question of the treatment of animals goes deeply into the psychology of nations and is finally linked to their concepts of the First Cause, of God. Evil governments presuppose evil beliefs about God and such beliefs affect injuriously the health and happiness of animals as well as men. The love of animals wherever found may therefore be taken as a sign of an inherent, even though an inarticulate love of God. In reply to the question, *"Do animals and beasts have a mind?"* Mrs. Eddy on page 36 of "Miscellaneous Writings" did not hesitate to reply at length: "Beasts, as well as men, express Mind as their origin; but they manifest less of Mind. The first and only cause is the eternal Mind, which is God, and there is but one God. The ferocious mind seen in the beast is mortal mind, which is harmful and proceeds not from God; for His beast is the lion that lieth down with the lamb. Appetites, passions, anger, revenge, subtlety, are the animal qualities of sinning mortals; and the beasts that have these propensities express the lower qualities of the so-called animal man; in other words, the nature and quality of mortal mind,—not immortal Mind."

A practical deduction from this answer is, therefore, that human beings instructed in Christian Science can protect the animals under them from "the ferocious mind" and its evil effects, and the experience of multitudes of Christian Scientists verifies this fact. It has been noticed that during racial conflicts in which much hatred is expressed domestic animals are apt to develop mysterious diseases which sweep over them like pestilences. The assumption has been that these diseases are due to physical conditions solely, but Science is uncovering the secret methods by which the liberated animal qualities strike at the harmony of beasts as well as men, and provides the cure through the spiritual understanding of the reality of being.

Therefore the little child caressing a household pet need not be reproved for wasting its affection on that which is excluded from heaven. People who are grateful for the serviceable horse, the faithful dog, the comfortable cat, the cheery canary, or other types of beings considered below the human in the scale of life, are learning, to that extent, the meaning of true creation. The carnal mind would like to make a menagerie out of the animal kingdom, to place it under human will power and make it growl, snarl and hiss to order, but the divine Mind tames the lions through the spiritual understanding of a Daniel and extracts the viper's sting through the scientific sense of a Paul. The artificial hatred which sends the sharks snapping at human beings farther inland than is their wont can be neutralized by the scientific understanding which enabled Jesus to find his tax money in the fish's mouth. The instinctive protection which compassion bestows upon the domestic animals as well as the beasts of the field springs from a scientifically Christian perception that God made all that was made, that it was spiritual and not material, and saw that it was very good. The various societies for the protection of animals, the institution of bird sanctuaries, even some of the game laws spring from a just sense of responsibility toward forms of life which are relatively helpless against "the ferocious mind." Isaiah's vision of peace among the denizens of the animal kingdom is more than fancy, it is prophetic of a rapidly approaching era in which "The wolf also shall dwell with the lamb, and the leopard shall lie down with the kid; and the calf and the young lion and the fatling together; and a little child shall lead them. And the cow and the bear shall feed; their young ones shall lie down together: and the lion shall eat straw like the ox. And the sucking child shall play on the hole of the asp, and the weaned child shall put his hand on the cockatrice' den. They shall not hurt nor destroy in all my holy mountain: for the earth shall be full of the knowledge of the Lord, as the waters cover the sea."

On pages 514 and 515 of Science and Health Mrs. Eddy, with a spiritual illumination which is far ahead of the times, lifts the animal kingdom out of the misnomers which Adam placed upon it and gives us the metaphysical good qualities of "the lion of the tribe of Juda," "the cattle upon a thousand hills," and the lowly worm. Even the right perception of the serpent is there explained. As the vision of the true creation spreads before man with increasing distinctness, Christian Science teaches him to "preach the gospel to every creature," to share with the lesser lights in the firmament of heaven the glorious effulgence which comes to him from Spirit, God.

Let no one, therefore, mock at the healing of the animals which is going on through Christian Science, for, as we read on page 550 of Science and Health, "God is the Life, or intelligence, which forms and preserves the individuality and identity of animals as well as of men."

The Famous Dickens Pie

"Every age has its fashions in literature as it has in dress. All the beautiful fashions in literature, at least, have been thought worthy of revival and imitation, but there has come to each in turn a moment when it has begun to pall upon fancy."

"Now, with the solitary exception of Sir Walter Scott," David Christie Murray writes in "My Contemporaries in Fiction," "it is probable that no man ever inspired such a host of imitators as Charles Dickens. There is not a writer of fiction at this hour, in any land where fiction is a recognized trade or art, who is not, whether he knows it and owns it, or no, largely influenced by Dickens. His method has got into the atmosphere of fiction, as that of all really great writers must do, and we might as well swear to unmix our oxygen and hydrogen as to stand clear of his influences. To stand clear of those influences you must stand apart from all modern thought and sentiment. You must have read nothing that has been written in the last sixty years, and you must have been bred on a desert island. Dickens has a living part in the life of the whole wide world. . . . He made charity and good feeling a religion. Millions and millions of money have flowed from the coffers of the rich for the benefit of the poor because of his books. A great part of our daily life, and a good deal of the best of it, is of his making.

"No single man ever made such opportunities for himself. No single man was ever so widely and permanently useful. No single man ever sowed gentleness and mercy with so broad a sweep.

"This is all true, and very far from new, but it has not been the fashion to say it lately. It is not the whole of the truth. Noble rivers have their own natural defects of swamp and mudbank. Sometimes his tide runs sluggishly, as in the 'Battle of Life,' for example, which has always seemed to me, at least, a most mawkish and unreal book. The pure stream of 'The Carol,' which washes the heart of a man, runs thin in 'The Chimes,' runs thinner in 'The Haunted Man,' and in 'The Battle of Life' is lees and mud."

"To judge rightly of any kind of dish you must bring an appetite to it. Here is the famous Dickens pie, when first served, pronounced inimitable, not by a class or a clique, but by all men in all lands. But you get it served hot, and you get it served cold, it is rehashed in every literary restaurant, you detect its flavor in your morning leader and your weekly review. The pie gravy finds its way into the prose and the verse of a whole young generation. It has a striking flavor, an individual flavor. It gets into everything. We are weary of the ceaseless resurrections of that once toothsome dish. Take it away.

"The original pie is no worse and no better, but thousands of cooks have had the recipe for it, and have tried to make it. Appetite may have vanished, but the pie was a good pie."

The Naming of Botany Bay

In his "History of Australasia" Arthur W. Jose relates how many well-known names in Australia had their origin. "On May 6," he writes, "the Endeavour sailed again, keeping as close to the shore as was safe. Cook charted and named all the striking features of the coastline as he passed, sometimes from their appearance—'Broken Bay' for instance—sometimes after his friends or superior officers at home—e. g. Port Jackson and Port Stephens, after the two Secretaries to the Admiralty. Once round Sandy Cape, he found himself among the shoals of the Great Barrier Reef. . . . With exceeding care, Cook threaded his way in and out of the reefs until he had rounded Cape York. And there, being at last certain that he had been sailing along the eastern side of a continent — since he had now connected his discoveries with those of the Dutch nearly two hundred years before—he landed on a little island in the straits and, with hoisting of flags and much firing of musketry, took possession of the whole eastern coast for the King of England, giving it the name of New South Wales.

"One of Cook's companions on this memorable voyage was stirred by it to take a strong and lasting interest in the lands he had helped to discover. Joseph Banks had joined the expedition as botanist at his own expense, and from first to last was the most active of explorers whenever a landing was made. It was the number of plants which he and his fellow-botanist, Solander, collected there that suggested to Cook the name, which he afterwards adopted for his first Australian landing place, of 'Botany Bay'; while the heads of that bay still bear the names of the botanists.

"When the expedition returned to England, Banks' journal was used as much as, and perhaps more than, Cook's in compiling the authorized account of the voyage. Later on, when there was a talk of making a settlement in New South Wales, Banks was consulted again and again. It was more his work than any other man's that the settlement was in the end made; and from the time of its making he helped the settlers in every possible way. He sent out plants; he obtained sheep from the King's own flock; he offered to engage the African Explorer, 'Mungo Park,' to make discoveries inland, he heartily backed up Flinders, the greatest of our explorers by sea; he was in constant communication with many of the Governors, especially Governor King, whose successor he practically appointed. To him, in fact, more than to any other man, it is due that in spite of many early misfortunes, the English colony took firm hold on the soil of New South Wales."

From "Ode to Autumn"

Where are the songs of spring? Ay, where are they?
Think not of them, thou hast thy music too,—
While barred clouds bloom the soft-dying day,
And touch the stubble-plains with rosy hue;
Then, in a wailful choir the small gnats mourn
Among the river sallows, borne aloft
Or sinking, as the light wind lives or dies;
And full-grown lambs loud bleat from hilly bourn;
Hedge-crickets sing; and now with treble soft
The red-breast whistles from a garden-croft;
And gathering swallows twitter in the skies.

—Keats.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

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EDITORIALS

Seizure of German Stores

WHILE the United States was a neutral, commercial transactions within its borders, or within its jurisdiction, in behalf of Germany, were not illegal. The agents of the latter nation could purchase supplies for export practically without restriction. From almost the very beginning of hostilities, Germany made extraordinary efforts to obtain cotton and other commodities through the chartering of vessels under the United States flag, or by arrangement with the Scandinavian countries and with Holland. Great Britain, however, had declared cotton, and other commodities greatly desired by Germany, contraband of war, and it was not within the province of the United States to interfere with the precautions Great Britain was taking for her own protection. Vessels carrying contraband were seized by British cruisers and diverted to British ports as fast as they appeared on the high seas. The seizure of the Dacia and the Wilhelmina, and similar incidents will readily be recalled. These "interferences with the freedom of commerce" were made much of by Germany. She had authorized, through a United States Senator from the South, an offer of sixteen cents a pound for 1,000,000 bales of cotton, at a time when the current rate was below that point, provided the consignment was delivered in Bremen, and, when the influence commanded by this Senator failed to enlist the necessary support, she undertook, through her agents and friends, to arouse an anti-British sentiment among the cotton growers.

Meanwhile she was making purchases of cotton and other commodities in the United States through brokers in neutral European countries and their correspondents in America. These purchases were placed in storage, and it was evidently the expectation of Germany that they would be carried to Norway, Sweden, Denmark, or Holland, in vessels of those nations for transshipment to her own ports. She apparently entertained also the hope that she would be able to obtain an early peace on her own terms, in which event she would have within reach sufficient raw material to start her factories going, in advance and to the disadvantage of Great Britain and France, and resume her foreign trade relations where they were broken off in August, 1914. It is now satisfactorily established that she succeeded in obtaining large quantities of the purchased supplies through the instrumentality of the European neutrals named. But the latest revelations make it clear that the great bulk of the materials have remained stored in American ports.

These goods might have remained safe in storage for German use after the war if the United States had not been forced to enter the conflict. An inventory of articles, it is asserted with seeming authority, would show that they comprise more than 1,000,000 bales of cotton, a great stock of steel products, chemicals, oils, leather, raw hides and miscellaneous commodities. A Government official, on being questioned with regard to the value of the confiscated stores, is quoted as saying, "Any estimate would sound ridiculous unless backed by an itemized statement of the holdings. It would run into figures which the ordinary mind would consider absurd." Some figures have been mentioned, however, which may be taken as foreshadowing those to be reported later. It is announced, for example, that in addition to $2,500,000 worth of steel, oil, copper, chemical, and similar stores, the cotton seized by the United States Secret Service agents has a value, at current quotations, of $143,250,000.

The withdrawal from the markets of the tremendous quantities of material stored for German account has had not a little to do with creating shortages and with raising prices. There is reason for believing that a subsidiary purpose in making these immense purchases was to tie up material which the Allies otherwise would have obtained. The purchases, it must be remembered, were made before the United States entered the war, and, therefore, as business transactions, were perfectly legitimate, but since the United States entered the war it has had special need of the goods which Germany has had in storage.

The Trading With the Enemy Act makes the seizure of all this merchandise not only lawful, but obligatory. Moreover, the act requires all brokers and agents who have purchased and warehoused goods on German account to reveal the places of storage. Neglect to do this would constitute a crime. They were guilty of no criminal act in the first instance, but they will be guilty if they shall attempt to cover up their transactions in behalf of an enemy nation.

This find of an immense store of enemy cotton is particularly opportune. There is no doubt as to the discovery of additional large hoards in quarters now under investigation. Whatever quantity may become available will, it is understood, be immediately distributed among the allied nations now in need of the staple. Other confiscated German stores will, it is said, likewise be so distributed.

It is, perhaps, more difficult to estimate the moral than the intrinsic worth of these seizures. But regarded in either aspect they assume importance. They are exceedingly pleasing to the United States and its allies, and they must be exceedingly disappointing and disheartening to the enemy. Incidentally, they carry with them very conclusive proof of the alertness of the United States Secret Service, something which in itself is priceless reassuring.

Agriculture in Italy

THOSE who have followed the history of agriculture in Italy, during the last three years, can hardly fail to be impressed by the slowness with which the country as a whole has awakened to the supreme importance of this branch of the national war work. There have been those, of course, who have recognized the importance of the question from the first, and have urged that the authorities should adopt a drastic and courageous policy in regard to the matter. That the great mass of the people, however, have largely failed to see the question in its true light is made evident by the fact that the measures which are being urged today are very much the same as those which were urged as far back as eighteen months ago.

The fact is that Italy, before the outbreak of the war, in spite of the enormous strides made in recent years in the way of manufactures, was essentially an agricultural country, about 70 per cent of the whole land being under cultivation. The soil, in many districts, is rated as amongst the most fertile in the world, in some places as many as nine crops of grass and green forage being reaped from one field in a single year. Where Italy fails is just where so many other European countries fail, namely, in the primitive nature of her agricultural methods. As one Italian writer put it, recently, the great need of the country is for the industrialization of agriculture, that it should in fact be modernized and brought up to the level of other industries with regard to which Italy has made such progress since the beginning of the war. Italy has, indeed, been devoting all her efforts to the manufacture of war matériel. In this respect she has done wonders. A vast enterprise has been created out of practically nothing, until, today, she is not only supplying all her own needs, but has a sufficient surplus to admit of her sending supplies to her allies, and even to neutrals. All this, however, has been achieved, to a certain extent, at the expense of agriculture, and the ranks of the agriculturists have been depleted, not only by the calling up of thousands of farm hands to the colors, but by the inducements to forsake the land which have been offered by the higher wages of the munition factory.

There are signs, however, that the Government is at last awakening more fully to the fundamental importance of the matter, and the recent decisions of the authorities to release a further number of soldiers, accustomed to agriculture, for work on the land, is particularly welcome. It comes to be recognized very slowly, not only in Italy, but throughout the world, that the present shortage in the world's provisioning is not a condition that will come to an end automatically on the conclusion of peace. As the Idea Nazionale pointed out, only quite recently, the war has forced every one to see that each nation must endeavor to provide for its own necessities and produce its own food supply, not only during the war, but for some time after the conclusion of peace. The message to the agriculturists and people, of practically every country today is production and, side by side with production, economy, in the true sense of that word.

Labor Bureaus in Ontario

THE news that the Government of Ontario is planning to establish a system of labor exchanges throughout the Province, modeled, to some extent, on the system which has obtained in the United Kingdom for the last seven years, is specially interesting at the present time. One of the most pressing questions in Canada, today, as indeed in all the belligerent countries, is that of labor, and it is welcome to find that the matter is being taken up in an important Province like Ontario with so statesmanlike a regard, not only for present, but for future conditions.

The plan has been well worked out. Zone offices are to be established, for the present, in six centers, namely, Toronto, Hamilton, Ottawa, London, Ft. William, and Sudbury, or Sault Ste. Marie. These offices will be in daily communication with the Provincial Labor Exchange; and the chain is to be further extended by the establishment of sub-bureaus in other cities; whilst the zone offices will be connected with branch offices of the Provincial Department of Agriculture, which are to be found in forty-five cities and smaller towns in the Province. Thus, as Mr. W. A. Riddell, superintendent of the trades and labor branch of the Ontario Department of Public Works, recently put it, in discussing the question, "the whole labor force of the Province can be drawn upon to meet the urgent need of labor on the land."

The one thing required above all others to insure the success of such a scheme is the whole-hearted cooperation of all the parties concerned. For a long time after similar bureaus were established in England, by Mr. Churchill in the February of 1910, the system was seriously hampered by the distrust with which it was regarded by both employers and employed. Indeed, as recently as a year ago, in spite of the enormous work done by the exchanges in securing a just distribution of labor for war purposes, the authorities complained of an all too general lack of recognition. "We have to contend," declared a special circular on the matter issued in the summer of last year, "against the apathy and sometimes hostility of Government departments, local authorities, employers of labor and trade unionists, and a large amount of ignorance of the general public."

In spite of all this the labor exchanges in the United Kingdom have proved their usefulness, and all concerned in Canada would do well to profit by the facts which these exchanges have established during the last seven years, especially during the last three years. Cooperation is one of the crying needs of the hour in Canada, and nowhere is this need seen more clearly than in the matter of labor. Those, therefore, who recognize the full importance of the question will wish well to the project of the authorities of Ontario, and will be inclined to hope that the lead taken by that Province may be followed by the other provinces of the Dominion in the near future.

Construction Should Be Pushed

THERE are some things, and some very important things, of a domestic nature that must be carried along with the work of winning the war. While the interests of the people of the United States are and will continue to be centered mainly upon the task of bringing the great conflict to a successful close, and while the energies of the people are and will continue to be directed to that end, it is manifest that the improvement and upkeep of the nation in its internal aspects cannot safely be neglected. While fault has been found, both in the United Kingdom and in the United States, with the phrase "Business as usual," there was, and there is, nothing essentially wrong about it. In the larger acceptation of its meaning "Business as usual" is perfectly sane and sound. The nearer affairs of daily activity can be held to the normal, in either nation, the better prepared will it be to do its part in the war.

In the case of the United States, it will be well if those engaged in business, in the trades and industries, shall give strict attention to their individual or collective occupations, leaving to the Government the task of managing the war. There must be production at home, and on a larger scale than ever, if the calls from overseas are to receive prompt and adequate response. Everything that makes for improvement in industrial facilities at home will make easier and more certain the task of meeting the demands from abroad.

The relation of good roads to the economic handling of farm products is now so well understood by the American economist and the American agriculturist as to leave little ground for controversy on the subject. Nothing of material interest concerns more intimately the economic welfare of the great mass of the population than that the task of bringing the products of the fields to markets and consumers shall be simplified and correspondingly cheapened. Much has been said in favor of shortening the time and cutting the toll between the garden and the kitchen. In theory, plans with this end in view have appealed strongly to the public; in practice, most of them have failed. The cause of failure has almost invariably been traced to difficulties in the way of expeditious and economical local transportation, arising directly from a poor condition of the roads.

Better roadways are seen, by students of the domestic economic situation in the United States, to be a positive essential to the permanent solution of the problem of the high cost of living. An abundance of foodstuffs is raised annually in the country; yet, owing largely to the present charges for transportation and distribution, prices are exorbitant. It is a notorious fact that immense quantities of vegetables are left to decay in the field because of the impossibility of getting them to market at a profit. This must apparently continue to be the case until the rural highways are greatly improved. Provision for the motor-propelled vehicle beyond any arrangements yet dreamed of will have to be made in the near future. William F. McCombs gave expression to a thought in the minds of thousands of observers at this time when he said, before the good roads conference of the Southern Commercial Congress, the other day: "We are profoundly impressed with the fact that the Federal Government must plan and construct a great system of national highways and that the states and counties and townships must join in cooperation and coordination in building the greater and lesser arteries so important to our national life. America needs an additional 2,000,000 miles of good roads to bring the country up to efficiency."

There is no occasion for postponing the construction of great public works, or the improvement of public works already undertaken until after the war. The war has made the need of a general rehabilitation of the transportation and distribution system of the country manifest to all, and the United States should be ready to begin the new era that is coming with a new equipment for the better handling of its business, and for the greater convenience and accommodation of all its people.

Pola

WHEN Jason and the Argonauts, having got the better of the dragon, which day and night guarded the golden fleece hanging on an oak tree in the grove of Ætes in Colchis, and, having secured the golden fleece itself, sailed away home to Thessaly by the mysterious "back way" leading from the Adriatic to the Black Sea, they were, naturally enough, pursued by the Colchians, intent on recovering their lost property. Where exactly Colchis was is not known, and, indeed, is no matter, but, wherever it was, the pursuing Colchians arrived, one day, in the landlocked bay on the eastern side of the Adriatic where Pola now stands. History, or rather mythology, does not contain any record of how it came about, but mythology is quite definite in its assertions that certain of the Colchians were so attracted by the goodliness of the land round what is now the Bay of Pola that they decided to let the golden fleece take care of itself, and to settle there. So Pola came into being.

But that is the Pola of mythology. The Pola of history, of real verifiable history, finds no mention until the year 178 B. C., when it was captured by the Romans, and the Romans, who always knew a good place when they saw it, recognized the value of Pola and did much for it. So it flourished for something over a hundred years, whilst the great Republic at the other side of the Adriatic was steadily consolidating its position as the dominant power in the Mediterranean. Then, in the war between Pompey and Cæsar, Pola fell on evil days. It espoused the cause of Pompey, and Cæsar's wrath descended upon it, and, with a thoroughness which belonged to those days, he destroyed it. Pola was, however, far too useful a place to remain destroyed, and, before very long, Cæsar was rebuilding it. It became, once again, an important war harbor, and, under the triumviri or under Octavian, was raised to the rank of a Roman colony with all the rights and privileges which flowed from that distinction.

Thus Pola grew steadily in importance and distinction, until, in the reign of the Emperor Septimius Severus, it attained to great heights of prosperity, was regarded as a naval base of great value, and boasted a population of some 50,000 people. With the end of the empire in the west, however, and the overrunning of Italy by the barbarians from the north, Pola's connection with Rome and western civilization, as it was known in those days, came to an end.

The next important incident in its career was when Venice, in the middle of the Twelfth Century, stretching her arms abroad in search of new possessions, seized the town. In more ways than one it was an unhappy day for Pola when this took place. It was not that Venice treated the city ill, but simply that, thenceforward, Pola, provided one of the easiest points for the enemies of Venice to strike at. If any, however, had a quarrel with the Republic, it was almost sure to begin operations on Pola. Thus, in the destructive wars which were the outcome of the rivalry between Venice and Genoa for the control of the commerce of the known world, Pola suffered "often and grievously." It was completely destroyed in 1379 by the Genoese, after they had inflicted a disastrous defeat on the Venetians off the coast, and, for the next 450 years, practically disappeared from history. It remained under the rule of the Venetians, however, until 1797, and it has been united to Austria since 1815.

The Pola of today is, of course, Austria's chief naval base, and, in the days before the war, its sole important activity was connected with the building, repairing, provisioning, and harboring of the Austrian naval forces. And then, of course, there were the tourists who wandered round the vast Roman amphitheater, erected at the beginning of the Christian era, in honor of the Emperors Septimius Severus and Caracalla, or viewed the temple of Augustus, or, filled with admiration at its wonderful line and carving, stood before the Porta Gemina.

Notes and Comments

How much it is possible to put into a nod the world has learned from the mouth of the discursive Mr. Puff. But if you wish to know all that can be got into a look you must, it appears, visit the Fruit and Vegetable Market in London. A wanderer in the great city has been explaining how he, not long since, heard one of the ladies of the market describing how she had vanquished and routed a would-be customer who had had the audacity to ask for a pennyworth of parsley. "I didn't say nuthink at all," vociferated the scandalized female, "I simply look at 'im." If the reader has never seen Madame of the market place, it would be waste of time to picture the look.

THE cost of making money, of literally making it, where it is made of paper, also is advancing. It has gone up, within the last year, at the rate of $2 a thousand sheets, owing to the increased cost of labor and materials, according to a report of the Bureau of Printing and Engraving at Washington. For that matter, the United States Government has recently been compelled to pay a great deal more for the silver it uses in coinage than formerly. And it might be added, when the stamp taxes are considered, that it costs more to spend money than formerly.

HONORÉ DE BALZAC'S own house at Passy, which is now the Musée Balzac, should be visited by American soldiers finding themselves in Paris with time on their hands. They will find in the modest building much to interest them about their own country. Balzac possessed a number of documents, maps, books, and portraits relating to the history of America, from the day of Christopher Columbus to his own. There is a map, for instance, dating from the reign of Louis XVI, the work of the geographer, J. B. Nolin. Highly ornamented with medallions representing scenes from the history of America, it bears over the shield the figures of two French soldiers firing from the shadow of a palm and a coconut tree. A number of men-of-war, in full sail, range the blue waters of the ocean in which numerous dolphins are disporting themselves.

J. B. NOLIN was an honest cartographer who would put in only what he was certain of, and thus west of the Mississippi the map is left a blank. To the north of Cape St. Sebastian he has written "unknown land," and to the northwest of St. Louis: "Attimos piquaies or Côtes de Chiens. These peoples with whom one is not in continuous relation confirm the fact that there are straits which communicate between the Sea of Ice and the Southern Sea." And that was only about a century and a half ago! That quaint old map in the Maison Balzac is about as striking a comment on the romance of the New World as it is possible to find.

IT IS a strange fact that, with all the exploration that has been going on in the North during the last hundred years, the interior of Labrador should have been a terra incognita until recently, when representatives of the United States Geographic Society and of the Carnegie Museum, of Pittsburgh, passed through it. This expedition found, along with other things, chains of large lakes hitherto unmapped, and rivers hitherto unknown. In fact, the journey covered 750 miles probably never before traveled by white men. The full report of the findings of this exploration party will be awaited with a great deal of interest.

THE first act of the Insular Congress which opened at Manila, on Wednesday of last week, was the passage of a resolution affirming the adherence of the Filipino people to the cause of the United States in the world war. The disposition displayed by the Filipinos in this connection, from the very beginning, has been most gratifying. It will certainly count to their national advantage in the future.

THERE is considerable uneasiness among thoughtful people below Mason and Dixon's line lest the present high price of cotton may tempt the planters to return to the single crop once more. The South has prospered as never before under the diversified crop system, and nothing should induce the farmers there to abandon it, not even thirty cents a pound for the great staple of that section.

PRESIDENT WILSON has done a very good turn for the cause of equal suffrage by expressing, in a letter to Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, the hope that the so-called picketing in Washington may not influence the decision of voters in New York at the coming State election, and by adding, "I am very anxious to see the State of New York set a great example in this matter." The so-called picketing has done the suffrage cause no good; it is magnanimous of the President, whom it has been intended to annoy, to hope that it may do the cause no harm. The wonder is that the so-called pickets do not realize this.